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Arabs Warn Bonn: Trade Ends When Pact Ratified

E. Germany Ready to Cash In

CAIRO, Thursday.—An Arab League note stating its "final" stand on the West German-Israel restitution agreement was handed to Ambassador Guenther Pawelke today. Authoritative League sources said it warned that economic relations would be broken off the instant Bonn's Parliament ratifies the pact.

Official publication of the text was withheld until Sunday, as the Arabs expect a reply by that time.

It was reliably learned here that East Germany made a bid today to take West Germany's place in Egyptian trade if the Arabs carry out their threat to sever trade ties. It was reported that the Egyptian Commercial Attache in East Germany cabled his Government that East Germany had informed him it was ready to supply all goods Egypt imported or intended to import from Bonn, and offered to purchase [illegible] worth of Egyptian cotton.

Meanwhile, the four-man Arab League delegation left Frankfurt for home today following its failure after three weeks of efforts to persuade West Germany to revise its agreement with Israel.

A West German Foreign Ministry source said in Bonn that the Adenauer Government feared an Arab boycott of German goods from the day Bonn ratified the agreement. But he said parliamentary ratification of the agreement will go ahead nonetheless, though it will take at least two months.

A Free Democratic Party member of the Bonn Government coalition declared in an official statement tonight that a "revision of the Israel restitution treaty is not completely impossible." The Party's economic expert, Georg Hassemkamp, wrote in the party organ, "Correspondence," that what the Arab League apparently wants is that part of the reparations to be paid to Israel should be used to aid the 800,000 Palestine Arab refugees.

He suggested Israel, as the recipient of German shipments, could do a great deal to bring about the fulfilment of the Balfour Declaration as well as the wishes of the late President Chaim Weizmann if it would propose that the German payments be made to the U.N. as an agency of mediation. He said that the U.N. could then distribute the goods in a fair manner between the Arab refugees and Israel.

But opposition leader Erich Ollenhauer of the powerful Social Democratic Party said his group was firmly resolved to stick to the decision to ratify the agreement, and in this fully backed Chancellor Adenauer's Government. (UP, Reuter)

Cabinet Gives Nagib Absolute Powers

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — The Cabinet issued a decree today giving Premier General Mohammed Nagib practically absolute powers for a period of six months from the army's seizure of power on July 23 to safeguard the Egyptian revolution.

The decree says any measure coming from Nagib during the six-month period is legitimate as a means of safeguarding the revolution, and any action taken or to be taken by Nagib as leader of the army movement shall be considered an "act of sovereignty. These acts of sovereignty are to be above the competence of any court of law.

The Government yesterday announced it was planning to establish free customs areas in Egyptian ports to encourage foreign capital to establish factories and transit goods warehouses.

It also decided to proceed with the creation of a steel industry and use hydro-electric power from the Aswan dam. The construction of the plant will be open to international tender.

(Leader. — Page 4)

Syria Joins UNRWA Advisory Committee

Syria is the first Arab country which has agreed to join the Advisory Committee affiliated with UNRWA, ANA reports from Beirut, quoting an official UNRWA release.

Jordan is expected to agree to join within the next few days, ANA comments.

Goldmann Flies To Meet Adenauer

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in New York, flew to Bonn today at the invitation of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer to discuss speeding up Bundestag ratification of the reparations pact. Dr. F. Shinnar, counsellor to the Foreign Ministry, also went on the mission.

Dr. Goldmann explained in an airport interview that the Bundestag would meet only for a few days in November and December before recessing, and there were a number of other important treaties on the agenda. A special effort will therefore be required to get ratification before the recess.

Dr. Goldmann said he would return on Sunday for the remaining Jewish Agency Executive meetings in Jerusalem.

Dr. Shinnar disclosed that the headquarters of the Israel Purchasing Mission would be in Cologne, but an office would also be opened in Berlin at first. The Mission would comprise 40 persons. He said he would spend a fortnight in West Germany to make technical arrangements for the arrival of the Mission.

West Germany will Honour Pact With Israel, Adenauer Says

BONN, Thursday (UP).—The West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, declared last night, "I signed a treaty with Israel, I will hold to my word." In a radio interview he said that the Federal Government stated that it would make necessary explanations to the Arab states within the normal passage of time before the ratification of the treaty.

Dr. Adenauer said, "The Federal Government was not in a position, however, to make ratification of the restitution treaty conditional upon the successful conclusion of negotiations with the Arab states. That would not be legally permissible since we have promised quick ratification. Even more, it would not be morally permissible.

"This is a compelling moral duty," Dr. Adenauer continued. "The Federal Republic is resolved to make good, within the realms of possibility, for what Hitler did to Jewry. Nothing forced us to do this except our own conscience. It would be shameful if we would now vacillate only because we are threatened with economic damage. We want another Germany than that of Hitler."

Professor Franz Boehm, leader of the German delegation which negotiated the compensation agreement, declared in Frankfurt today that the Arab protests—despite protestations to the contrary—had given a lift to anti-Semites in Germany. They had revived the resistance to restitution.

Should the Arab states decide to end their friendship with Germany "it is our wish and hope that this friendship will be renewed very soon, but without sacrificing the State of Israel on the altar of this friendship."

(Reception of this message was delayed because of the partial power failure in Jerusalem on Wednesday night.)

India Offers Korea Compromise

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter).—Diplomats today studied closely an Indian proposal to end the Korean war—by isolating the prisoners of war dispute and passing it to a neutral commission.

Meanwhile, it became known that Israel was preparing a 10-point plan for a possible compromise solution when the General Assembly's Political Committee resumes its debate on Korea, possibly tomorrow.

Australian External Affairs Minister Richard Casey, revealing the Indian plan, told the press last night that the task of the neutral commission proposed in his plan would be "to see that all prisoners were liberated in a demilitarized zone — perhaps an island off central Korea — at the conclusion of a cease-fire."

Mr. Casey, who spoke before returning home from the U.N. General Assembly, added: "The commission would be responsible for arranging the transport of all those prisoners wishing to return home. Those who stayed would become the responsibility of the neutral commission, which would regularly make an accounting to the United Nations."

Under no circumstances, he said, would there be forcible transportation by any prisoner to a destination to which he does not want to go.

Mr. Casey said that despite the apparent gulf between the Communist and Western viewpoints "there is room for a common meeting [illegible]

Column One
by David Courtney

JERUSALEM is the capital of Israel and the seat of that country's Government. It has about 120,000 inhabitants, about half of whom are newcomers and the other half very settled and well-established. It is a beautiful city, chiefly because of its hills and the golden colour of its building-stone, which is there for the taking. Besides being the capital and the seat of Government Jerusalem is also the seat of learning; and besides that it is the headquarters of the Jewish Agency. Thus you will see that Jerusalem, apart from being a holy site, is a national centre of great significance.

NOW, what is so extraordinary in these circumstances is that Jerusalem must often remind the visitor who has travelled widely and adventurously of some settlement in a remote and primitive land — Baluchistan, for example, or some of the less developed parts of the Arab countries. In the daytime, the city is tolerable and even pleasant, with many shops and uncomfortable cafes and quite an air of provincial modernity. It is when the day ends that Jerusalem slips back to the primitive. Then, very often, it becomes dangerous to walk out because the streets may have no lighting and what with broken [illegible] and no pavements at all and the fear of the dark — the dark streets are naturally an encouragement to crime, — it is really better to stay indoors.

YOU must agree that this is very odd for a seat of government, parliament and learning in 1952. The cultured and uncultured inhabitants alike, when the darkness falls take candles and old-fashioned kerosene lamps, or go to bed. The signs in the shopping-streets die out. The display-windows are black. The hotels, restaurants and cafes light their lamps. Of course, for the visitor this curious descent to the primitive might be interesting if everything else were in keeping. But instead of the horse-drawn diligence and the bullock-wagon there are swift American automobiles and monstrous buses in the streets, which, of course, add to the risks of the dark city.

BESIDES being the seat of government, parliament, and a university, Jerusalem has a Municipality and a Mayor and aldermen, who seem to get along very well without power and to have very little need of light. There is also a daily newspaper — this very newspaper, — which somehow manages to appear each day. There are hospitals, which have been known to be without light in the middle of an operation. For people accustomed to modern conditions, the conditions of Jerusalem are, therefore, exacting. Of course, they are not uniformly and uninterruptedly bad; and the visitor may be assured of lighted streets, lighted hotels, and lighted homes from time to time. Nevertheless he would be wise to bring with him a supply of candles — for these are hard to get — and a few electric torches.

WHAT makes it all very surprising indeed is that there is a widespread belief, which the Israelis fervently hold and diligently propagate, that Israel is a go-ahead, progressive, modern State. Perhaps it is everywhere else but at the seat of government, parliament and learning. After all, although a poor country it has received many scores of millions of dollars for the development of its industry and agriculture and everyone knows that electricity is the basis of such development. The Russian Revolution has survived because, as Lenin demanded, it was electrified. France and Italy have enormously improved their industrial prospects because they spent a big proportion of their dollars on hydro-electric plants and extensive electrification.

HOWEVER, the point of these few notes is not to discuss economics but merely to convey to those who do not know Jerusalem something of the special characteristics, which distinguish it from other cities.

Jerusalem Newspaper [illegible]

Pakistan Warns U.N. 'Blood Bath' Threatens Africa

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The U.N. was warned today that white minorities in Africa from Tunisia to South Africa will be swept away in a bath of blood unless the world organization acts now.

Professor Ahmed Bokhari of Pakistan told the General Assembly's Special Political Committee that tight racial segregation laws in South Africa are contributing to the unrest and bloodshed in Kenya, Morocco, Tunisia and other parts of the African continent.

He urged the Committee to adopt an 18-nation resolution submitted earlier today to establish a fact-finding commission that would ascertain whether the Malan Government's racial policies are likely to endanger international peace. The new resolution is sponsored by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

Right to Rebel

"To overthrow tyranny," Professor Bokhari said, "is the highest aspiration of free men. The people of Tunisia, Morocco and other countries have a right to rebel. But the revolution should take place here, at the United Nations, rather than in the jungle, through [illegible]." That is why the case of South Africa is brought to the U.N., he said—"so that revolutions in Africa might be peaceful and not bloody. He described Africa as a "continent aflame" and warned that racial clashes "could lead to conflict between whites and non-whites all over the world."

Earlier, French delegate M. Francis Lacoste supported the South African contention that the U.N. does not have the right to interfere in a member country's internal affairs.

The Pakistan delegate said Europe's colonial powers are attempting to perpetuate their "exploitation" of Africa, [illegible] of a minority of [illegible] over peoples estimated at between 150 and 200 million. "Today they (the whites) are defending with [illegible] because of the [illegible] policies of their forefathers or [illegible] leaders," Bokhari said. "What is going to happen to that minority? They are always going to have to defend themselves with guns. They are trying to fight a lost battle. But this effort can lead only to the suicide of the whites and blacks alike," he warned.

Malan Racial Policy Rejected by Court

BLOEMFONTEIN, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Daniel Malan, defeated in his big battle with the courts today, faces major decisions on the whole future of his race policy.

Five judges of the highest court in the land — The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court — unanimously declared invalid his act creating a "High Court of Parliament" with the last word on constitutional issues.

The Government made no comment but Dr. Malan is expected to refer to it in a speech at Odendaalsrus in the Orange Free State tomorrow night.

40,000 Expected By Agency in 5713

A total of 40,000 immigrants from North Africa, Iran, Tripoli, Europe, and other countries are expected to arrive during 5713, Mr. Y. Rafael, head of the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency, announced at a meeting of the plenary session of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem yesterday. This figure will be increased to 60,000 if the Rumanian immigration, which came to a stop seven months ago, is resumed.

Since the founding of the State, [illegible] immigrants reached this country, in addition to 3,347 tourists who decided to settle here, Mr. Rafael said. During this same period, 30,782 people, including veteran citizens, had left Israel. The percentage of new immigrants who had left the country was only 4 per cent, he declared. A total of 25,000 immigrants had come during the year 5712.

Official Controls Lifted On Many Basic Items

Official controls, rationing, and prices of a long list of basic goods were lifted yesterday. A regulation to this effect is to be published shortly, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced last night.

The lifting of restrictions follows a statement made by the Minister, Dr. Dov Joseph, who early in October promised to examine the feasibility of relaxing or abolishing restrictions on all goods.

Exempted are all household goods made of ceramics and glass with the exception of lamps, chimneys for kerosene lamps, jars, bottles and hurricane lamps.

In regard to these articles, controls and rationing are to be abolished, but the Government will continue to fix maximum prices.

Household Goods

On household goods made of metal — except for "Lakol" goods — controls over marketing, rationing, and maximum prices are abolished.

Regarding toilet tissue, all restrictions are lifted — a large quantity is expected in the near future. The Government will ensure supplies to hospitals.

Restrictions are lifted also on: 1) window panes; 2) all types of paints and glues; 3) rubber goods, except for inner tubes for bicycles and cars, shoe soles, heels, boxes for batteries, and machine belts; 4) plastic goods, except for electrical equipment, such as wall installations, receptacles, plugs, interrupters, contact boxes, and telephones; 5) "Lakol" furniture (control over sales and rationing are abolished but price control remains). 6) Chemicals; controls, rationing and maximum prices lifted in respect of the following commodities: pure and technical sulphuric acid; oleum; hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, potassium chlorate; aluminium sulphate, quinidine carbonate, quinidine chloride, and crude sulphur.

Locally produced industrial [illegible] including all types of electric [illegible] transformers, radio tubes, other tube parts such as resistors, condensers, [illegible] lights, [illegible] are also [illegible] and [illegible] electric lighters, are to be free of restrictions.

Russia Signs Contract To Buy 15,000 Tons Citrus

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — The Soviet Union today signed an agreement here to buy 15,000 tons of Israel oranges.

The contract was signed on behalf of the Citrus Marketing Board by Mr. Arye Aroch, Israel Chargé d'Affaires. The Russians will pay cash for the fruit which is to be delivered to Odessa at the beginning of next month. The citrus will be carried in Israel bottoms.

This is the third and largest order of Israel oranges placed within a year, and negotiations are now going for the purchase of bananas.

Pact Defining Status Of Refineries Ready

The agreement between the Anglo-Iranian Petroleum Company and the Israel Government defining the status of the Consolidated Oil Refineries in Haifa is expected to be signed in a few weeks by Israel's Ambassador to London, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

The agreement is expected to provide for the supply of "raw materials" to Israel's petro-chemical industry and the distribution of petroleum products on the local market by the Israel Fuel Corporation ("Delek"). In addition, it will clarify various fiscal and administrative issues, such as payment of taxes by the Refineries.

Already Developed

By-products are the basis of the petro-chemical industry which is already being developed in Israel. The agreement will ensure the supply of these by-products for the operation of the cracking plant at the Refineries.

Under the proposed agreement, "Delek" will eventually be able to supply up to 30 per cent of all petroleum products used locally.

The principles of the agreement [illegible] in London by Mr. David Horowitz and Dr. I. S. Kesheff, head of the Finance Ministry's Fuel Department, [illegible] representatives in Jerusalem. Mr. Kesheff went to London three weeks ago to conclude the talks.

Mr. Kesheff returned to Jerusalem yesterday, after agreement had been reached on all outstanding problems. Legal experts are now working on the final wording of the agreement.

While in London, Mr. Kesheff also dealt with steps to implement the "fuel clause" in the Reparations Agreement. The Agreement provides that Israel will have the right to use part of Germany's sterling surplus in the European Payment Union to pay for fuel purchases in Britain.

Ridgway in Lisbon

LISBON, Thursday (Reuter). — General Matthew Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe who is on a three-day official visit to Portugal, today conferred with the Portuguese Chiefs of Staff.

The talks took place at San Julião Fort at the mouth of the river Tagus about 20 kms. from Lisbon where General Ridgway and his wife are staying.

Hope Seen for End to Capital Power Crisis

Within the next few days work will be completed on a cable to connect the Shimshon power plant in Hartov with the city's network, a Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman announced last night. The extra cable will supply the city with an added 2,000-2,500 kwh.

This will be increased by an additional supply from the Palestine Electricity Corporation. Within two weeks sufficient current for essential needs will be supplied, the Ministry spokesman said.

The spare parts needed to repair the Jerusalem power station will not begin to arrive from England before next month, a Jerusalem Electric Corporation spokesman told *The POST* yesterday, following the almost total black-out of Wednesday night, and the disruption of industry in the Capital.

'Derelict Wreck'

Overhaul of the Jerusalem power station having been postponed for two years, it is now "a derelict wreck," with nine of its 31 generators out of commission. Two months ago, the Government allocated £20,000 for purchasing part of the replacements required, and the remaining £67,000 should have been granted yesterday. Spares bought with the first allocation are scheduled for delivery between December and March, but unless an alternative source of current is found for Jerusalem, it will be impossible to close down the power station for over-haul.

The strike at the Shimshon Cement Works delayed completion of the generating plant which was to have provided this alternative supply.

Operations in a Jerusalem hospital were not interrupted on Tuesday night because of power failure, the J.E.C. spokesman said. Hadassah and Bikur Holim hospitals with operating-theatres have their own auxiliary generating-plants, and other hospitals were immediately switched from the Jerusalem line to the P.E.C. system as soon as a power cut occurred. Palestine Electric were now easing the burden on the Jerusalem plant, and supplying 700 kilowatts [illegible] less [illegible] waits less of the J.E.C.

Representatives of the Government, the Histadrut, Jerusalem industrialists and the J.E.C. are to meet this morning to consider the crisis and fix a staggered work-shift. The Electric Corporation has suggested that two shifts, running consecutively from [illegible] at night till four the next afternoon would mean relief for the peak hours of home consumption, but it will be the homes which will again bear the brunt of no electricity during the day.

German Held for Theft Of NATO Documents

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuter). — A 40-year-old German who is alleged to have stolen secret documents from the headquarters of the North Atlantic powers at Fontainebleau, France, has been arrested at Verviers, East Belgium, on espionage charges, a source close to the police reported today.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Prime Minister Antoine Pinay yesterday received his second setback in eight days when the Finance Commission of the French National Assembly repealed its refusal of last week to consider the taxation [illegible] bill which M. Pinay is counting on to increase tax revenue next year by about 40,000 million francs.

Assembly to Name Lie Successor

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (Reuter). — The General Assembly today approved without debate the recommendation of its Steering Committee that the appointment of a successor to Mr. Trygve Lie, the Secretary General, be placed on the Assembly's agenda.

Trygve Lie's Aide Leaps to Death

NEW YORK, Thursday (AP). — Mr. Abraham Feller, Special Counsellor to U.N. Secretary-General Trygve Lie, eluded his wife's grasp and plunged 12 stories to his death today from an apartment overlooking New York's Central Park, police reported.

Police said his wife, Alice, tried to restrain him but failed. Associates said the plunge occurred after Feller learned he was sought for questioning by the McCarran Internal Security Committee which has been investigating charges that Americans with Communist leanings worked for the U.N.

Informed quarters said Feller had orally offered his resignation recently.

Associates said he had been a close friend of Alger Hiss, the former State Department official now in prison for perjury in connection with charges that he supplied information to Soviet agents.

Feller's official title was General Counsellor and Principal Director of the Legal Department of the U.N., a post he had held since February, 1946. Previously he had been an advisor to the U.S. delegation to the U.N.'s First General Assembly in London in 1946, and an alternate U.S. delegate to the preparatory commission since 1945.

U.N. circles credited Feller with [illegible] Secretary General Trygve Lie's statement [illegible] legal basis to admit People's China [illegible] Senator Pat McCarran and Senator Willis Smith [illegible] a subcommittee [illegible] in New York [illegible] the [illegible] of the committee [illegible] U.N.

Mr. Roy Cohn, Special Assistant to the Attorney-General, said he and Mr. Robert Morris, attorney for the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Internal Security, had questioned Feller recently in connection with [illegible]

U.N. Geneva Staff Mourns Weizmann

GENEVA, Thursday (UP). — United Nations staff members were today granted permission to be absent from their posts on Tuesday to attend a memorial service for Dr. Chaim Weizmann.

Messages of condolence on the President's death have been received from:

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia; the Acting Governor, Southern Rhodesia; Sr. Carlos Romero del Campo, Chile; Sr. Elpidio Quirino, [illegible]

A [illegible] of members of the President's family, guests and household staff are holding services there [illegible] a day at the President's Residence during the seven-day mourning.

The public will be able to visit the grave from Monday next until the end of the 30-day period between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Entrance will be through the main gate of the residence.

Philippines: Dr. Petan Gloria, President of the Republic; National Assembly, [illegible]; Beirut, [illegible]; [illegible] Theodor Koerner, Austria; Dr. Getulio Vargas, Brazil; Dr. Pulgencio Batista, Cuba.

From the following: the Governor General of Australia; Mr. [illegible]

Also the following members of Parliament: Sr. [illegible] Reyes, Montevideo; Sr. Velasco Ibarra, Quito; Dr. [illegible], Chile; the President of the [illegible] Council in Hungary; Rabbi Yitzhak Meir Lewin, for Agudat Israel; [illegible] the Arab [illegible] Association; [illegible] Municipality; Father Bernard, head of the Franciscan Monastery in Nazareth; the Catholic Community and the Terra Sancta school in Jaffa; the Brothers School in Jaffa and in Haifa; the National Orthodox community of Haifa; Father Terence Kuehn, representative of the Latin Patriarch of Southern Israel on behalf of the Latin Patriarch; Father Custos of the Holy Land; Father Giacinto Faccio; the Samaritan community in Israel.

M. Jean Eugene Sylvain Du Bois, Belgian Minister to Israel, has announced that owing to the national mourning the reception which was to have been held tomorrow at the Sharon Hotel has been cancelled.

A special half-hour programme in English devoted to the memory of the late President will be broadcast over Kol Yisrael at 8.45 p.m. on Monday.

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Social & Personal

The Danish Crown Prince Asmi spent two hours in London Airport yesterday morning en route to the Far East.

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Abba David Shaftiel, Israel's Minister to Brazil, was patron of the Brazilian Maccabia held in Sao Paulo on October 26 which was attended by representatives of Jewish sports clubs and Jewish sportsmen from all parts of Brazil. The Minister donated two prizes.

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Mr. Ernst Mosgen, Norwegian Envoy to Israel and Greece, returned yesterday to his post in Athens.

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The Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, Mr. Benyamin Minz, and Rabbi Kalman Kahane, M.K. flew to London yesterday to attend the World Conference of the Poalei Agudat Israel opening there on Saturday night.

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The Duke of Terranova, Consul General of Spain in Jerusalem, yesterday entered Israel at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. He was returning from leave in Spain.

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An exhibition of Contemporary French Works of Art donated by the artists and art-lovers of France, and other recent acquisitions and gifts, will be opened by M. Betrand de la Salniere, Consul General of France in Jerusalem, at 1 p.m. tomorrow. The exhibition of Early Persian and Islamic Pottery from the collection of Mr. Harry Phillips will close on Tuesday.

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Mr. C. W. Gerstel, general manager of Israel Corporation of America, returned yesterday by T.W.A. from a short business trip to Europe.

•

Mr. M. A. Ben Anat returned to his seat on the Tel Aviv Municipal Council yesterday and returned to his duties with the Histadrut Executive after a prolonged illness.

•

Mr. Jan Bart, American television singer, arrived here yesterday for a series of concerts. He has reserved in the U.S. in concerts in aid of the Bond Drive.

•

The selected Athens football team left for home yesterday after playing three matches in Israel against local sides.

MARRIAGE
THORN-LOEWI

The marriage between Hurt (Hugo) Thorn and Berti, nee Loewi, took place on Mt. Carmel, Haifa, on November 12, 1952.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS

Unable to do so personally, Mr E. Glaser and Mr L. Rauth wish through this column to thank all their many condolences and expressions of sympathy on the tragic passing of their wife and aunt, Mrs. Margit Glaser.

Announce the birthdays, anniversaries, Bar Mitzvah's, etc., in your family. The Advertising Department of this paper will be pleased to help with the drafting of the announcement for publication in this column at the least possible cost.

CANADIAN BOND LEADERS

MONTREAL, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Samuel Bronfman and Mr. Edward E. Gelber are to be co-chairmen of the Israel Bond Drive in Canada, it was announced here today after a series of joint meetings of the Bond Committee of the National Conference for Israel Jewish Rehabilitation with the Canada-Israel Securities Ltd.

MIZRAHI WOMAN PRESIDENT

ATLANTIC CITY, Thursday (INA). — Mrs. Joshua Lewis, of Brooklyn, was unanimously re-elected to a second term as National President of the Mizrahi Women's Organization of America at the closing session of the 37th annual convention.

EIGHTH PILGRIMAGE

Mrs. Corrine True, of Wilmette, Illinois, U.S.A., who first visited Haifa in 1907, is making her eighth pilgrimage to the Holy Land at the age of 91. She was one of the founders of the Baha'i Temple near Chicago.

Mrs. True, with her daughters Miss Edna True, Secretary of the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the U.S. and Dr. Katherine True-member of the senior surgical staff of the Women's and Children's Hospital of Chicago, are the guests of His Eminence Shoghi Rabbani in Haifa.

REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Movement from Town to Country Deserves All Help—Al Hamishmar

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) welcomes the spontaneous movement "from the town to the countryside" and says that it might contribute toward the recovery of our national economy. The movement should be encouraged by all means; it should be planned and given help. It is not so much outward pressure which motivates the new settlers to go to the village, but rather the conviction of the importance of agricultural settlement.

"Davar" (Histadrut) says that the mourning of the nation for the President has overshadowed an extremely important event — the beginning of the building of the southern railway to the phosphate mines and the potash works at the southern end of the Dead Sea. The paper adds that most important details about the natural resources of the southern Negev have only been learned since the State was established, and the discoveries have been above all expectations. The establishment of regular and cheap means of communication is a prerequisite for exploiting these resources.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) comments on the closing down of the "Philips" factory. The Government is responsible since it has not allocated sufficient foreign currency to keep the factory going. This is a clear example of "doctrinaire blindness" says the paper. The General Zionists on the other hand are not against planning (as argued by their foes): they oppose merely bad and unnecessary planning.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that the bus cooperatives have reached an impasse, and they do not know how to get out of it. The paper demands that the Histadrut Executive should never its ties with Egged and that two specialists from abroad should be called in and given all possible help by both the Government and the cooperatives in order to find out at what level the fares should be fixed. This will be impossible, however, says the paper, unless the Government compels the cooperatives to open their books for inspection by the experts.

Most papers also comment on the Arab League campaign against German reparations. "Davar" (Histadrut) says there is little reason for surprise. We have known the character of the Arab League for many years. The paper also notes that the zest for reform on the part of Egypt's new rulers has not lasted very long. They appear to be unable to solve the country's domestic problems and return to the old ways, well-trodden by King Farouk.

"Hatzofe" (Hapoel Hamizrahi) says that though an Arab boycott would probably hurt the Arabs more than the Germans, their blackmail might cause a delay in the payments and the architects of our foreign policy will have to make plans against this "second front" against the reparations. The paper also believes that Nagib's aggressive attitude is a result of domestic failures.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM, 457 M.; HAIFA: 209 M.; TEL AVIV: 413.5, 31.5 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 7.30, 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 5.00 p.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down. 1.00 p.m. Chamber Music (R). 1.35 Programme Announcements. 1.40 Music (R). 3.00 "Kabalat Shabbat." 3.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour: 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Concerto Grosso (Vivaldi); "Sheltime" (Bloch); Serenade for Tenor, Horn & Strings (Britten). 7.00 Variety (R). 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Light Music (R). 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Songs. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.40 Savoy. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Symphony No. 88 (Haydn); St. Cecilia Arrangement (Malipiero); Double Concerto for Violin, Cello & Orchestra (Brahms). Philadelphia Orchestra. Conductor: E. Ormandy. Soloists: Yascha Heifetz & Feuermann; Symphony No. 1 (Schumann). Boston Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Serge Koussevitzky. 10.30 "Tunes of Israel" (R). 11.00 Close Down.

SATURDAY

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Israel Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Literary Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall (R). 1.00 p.m. Rankings. 1.45 Programme Announcements. 1.48 Classical Recordings (R). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 Programme Announcements. 4.02 Music (R). 5.45 Review. 7.00 "Haaretzi." 7.07 Programme Announcements. 7.10 Talk. 7.25 Kobbler Tones (R). 7.40 Glosses on the Studies. 8.00 Violin. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 "Malaveh Malka." 9.30 Classical Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

463, 325, 214 & 41.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 Programme for Youngsters. 4.00 Works by Bizet (R). 5.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 p.m. Music of Our Time. 6.45 Programme Music. 8.30 Legends. 8.50 Children's Hour. 9.00 Choral (R). 9.45 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Readings and Legends. 11.30 "Landmarks in Jewish Literature," by M. Losynski. 11.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 11.15 Programme Highlights. 11.25 "Malaveh Malka." 11.35 "Behind the News."

ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.4, 214, 225 & 339 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Bible Reading. 7.30 This Week's Events. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Story of a Film. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 8.45 Saturday Night Programme. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 6.4.30 p.m. (13, 16, 19 & 25 M.): The Rowing Microphone. Tomorrow: What America is Reading.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 30.93 M.): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.35 News Talk. 6.45 British Affairs.

Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.45 Parliamentary Review. 8.05 Programme Parade. 8.45 London Letter.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.15 & 8.15 p.m.

ARMON: Summer Stock.

EDEN: Kind Lady. Today at 2.30 p.m. Trans Canada.

EDISON: La Ronde. Also today at 2.30 p.m.

OR GIL: Rose for One More. Also today at 2.30 p.m.

ORION: Man of Bronze. (5 & 8 p.m.)

STUDIO: The Robe. Also today at 2.30 p.m.

ZION: Andalusia. Friday at 3 p.m.: Silver City.

Haifa Cinemas

AZMON (Tel. 3881): The Blue Veil.

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Musical Drama in 5 Acts
By M. MOUSSORGSKY
Orchestrated by
N.A. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV
Based on the drama by A. Pushkin
Released by K. Zilboorg
Producer: ZVI OR PRIESSER
Conductor: M. GOLINKIN
Stage Designer: G. SEFFER
Ballet Master: G. FINKAI
First Violin: Y. MALKIN
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SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 2
Conductor:
JASHA HORENSTEIN
Sunday, Nov. 16, SERIES 6
Monday, Nov. 17 at 6.30 p.m. — SERIES 4
(not at usual at 8.30 p.m.)
The public is kindly requested to note the dates of
SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 3
Conductor:
IGOR MARKEVITCH
Soloist:
IDA HENDEL (violin)
Symphony No. 38 "Prague" — MOZART
Violin Concerto in G minor — BRUCH
"Sacre du Printemps" — STRAVINSKY
TEL AVIV, Ohel Shem, at 8.30 p.m.
Wednesday, Nov. 19—SERIES 1
Monday, Nov. 24—WORKERS SERIES
Sunday, Nov. 30 — SERIES 2
Wednesday, Dec. 3—SERIES 3
Thursday, Dec. 4—SERIES 4
Wednes., Dec. 10 —SERIES 5
Sunday, Dec. 14 — SERIES 6
JERUSALEM, Edison Theatre at 9 p.m.
THURSDAY, NOV. 20
HAIFA, Armon Theatre, at 9 p.m.
Wednes., Nov. 26—SERIES 1
Thursday, Nov. 27—SERIES 2

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 4.55 p.m. today and ends at 5.58 p.m. tomorrow

WEEKLY PORTION
Hayyei Sarah (Genesis 23.1 — 25.18)
Haftarah: Kings I, 1-31.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight, 4.30 p.m. Sermon: Rabbi Y. Arieli. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m., Minha, 12.45 & 4.00 p.m.; Arvit, 5.15 p.m.

Beit Yisrael (Yeshurun): Tonight, 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow, Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.

Ashkenazi Israel Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Services with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Epstein.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia. Bible Study: 10 a.m. Hebrew Service and Lecture: 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (16 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.

Beit Shivat Zion (47 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 and 8.15 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Beit Shivat Zion (3, Strauss St.): Tonight, 4.35 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Beth Israel (Provacy House): Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.15 a.m.

Beth Israel (Mt. Carmel): Tonight: Minha, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m.; Arvit 7 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

English Mission Hospital Chapel — Anglican Episcopalian (next to Hadassah A): H.C. 7.30 a.m.; E.S. 4.30 p.m. (Frenchen Canon H.S.A. Jones).

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Mowat, united with Y.M.C.A.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Ben Yosef St.): Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m. Rev. Wm. L. Hull.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French: 7 a.m. Terra Santa (English Language); English, French, German, Italian: 8, Piazza de Sion (Rattisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew: Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Lourdes Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m. St. Pierre de Rose: 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College: Notre Dame de Piazza (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship: 11 a.m.; Midweek Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister: M. G. Grisbowen.

Bible Exposition Mission Association of God, Hanassiah Road, corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J. W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Prayer Service, 5.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A. Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal): in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eliav St.): H. C., 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 4.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Alcock, P.O.B. 2271.

Church of Scotland: Saturday 5 p.m.: Sunday: M.S. 11 a.m. Rev. James Barr, B. D.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Abramovitch, 21 King George, 4872. Karen Avrahom, 25 Zefania, 2958. Tomorrow: Brothers, near Zion Cinema, 2374. Zichron Moshe, near Edison Cinema, 4191.

TEL AVIV: Alexandri, 42 Allenby, 3126. Dvorez, 36 Ahad Ha'am, 4136. Mahanaim, 25 King George, 42659. Nordau, 183 Ben Yehuda, 64672. Mazaleh, New Mazaleh Qr., 67385. Al Kanal (Jaffa), 61 Rehov 4. Tomorrow: Singer, 65 Herzl, 4793. Morgan, 27 Allenby, 3487. Shalom, 57 Ahad Ha'am, 4811. Alkyn, 165 Dizengoff, 6717. Mekhlidinsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 3978. Barzak, Hatikva Qr., 67401. Galinka (Jaffa), 19 Rehov 4, 68429. TOMORROW EVENING: Kalberg, 23 Allenby, 3166. Mazaleh, 61 Ben Yehuda, 67401. Blumenfeld, 166 Dizengoff, 63049. Zucker, 27 Shenkin, 3685. Barzak, Hatikva Qr., 67401. Galinka (Jaffa), 19 Rehov 4, 68429. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Mandelin, Bavarov Qr. RAMAT GAN tomorrow: Herzl 94 Herzl. GIVATAYIM tomorrow: Rose, 7 Sprinzak. HAIFA: Aronn, 6 Prophets, 6176. Mahdish, Iraq sqr. Hadar Carmel, 3024. Tomorrow: Hurvitz, 1 Herzlia, 4614. Hagalil, 19 Allenby. KIRYAT BIALIK: today and tomorrow: Stolik, 7220. MT. CARMEL, tomorrow Carmel, 133 Pinsker, 6713.

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Where to go

JERUSALEM

9-4 (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Romema Bus 13. Feeding time: 3-3 p.m.

9.30-12.30, Anastasi Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consular Mission Road.

9-1; (tomorrow 10-1): Shelf Islands and Pacific Products (from the collection of Mr. Harry Phillips); Chinese Art: new acquisitions for the museum collection. Exhibit of the month: "The Dancer," chalk-drawing by Edgar Degas, (1834-1917); Recent acquisitions of the Israel Museum.

9-1; (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibitions. Also temporary exhibition: Recent excavations. Dept. of Antiquities: 33 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10-5; (also tomorrow)): Sephardic Tombs. 11.30-12.30: Film show at Keren Hayesod Head Office.

10-1; (also tomorrow): Antenna Exhibition of Jerusalem Artists. Artists' House.

TOMORROW:

TEL AVIV

10-1: National Exhibitions, over 200 paintings and sculptures from all over the country.

5 p.m.: "Arcadia and Old Laos." Chamber Theatre, Mograbi.

8 p.m.: "Lady Precious Stream." Chamber Theatre, Ohel Shem Hall.

7 & 9 p.m.: Fruits Schmutz, Bergson, Schneider, Popp wine by Baldwin Drunk. Mograbi.

RAMAT GAN

8.30 p.m.: Li-La Ltd., Wonderful Revue, "It Will Be Good." Stage Hall.

HAIFA

10-1, 4-8: UNESCO Exhibitions (1) "Women's Rights"; (2) Reproductions from Old Masters, 1280-1560. Municipal Museum, Town Hall.

10-1; 4-8: Exhibition of sculpture by the Paris sculptress Couvreur. Artists' House, 23 Dino Avenue.

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2-3 rooms for DIPLOMAT
one or two years with guarantee, quiet area in Tel Aviv
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Daily from 11 a.m. — 1 p.m.

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with initiative and perfect knowledge of English, French and Hebrew, speaks and reads German, wishes to change full-time job for half-time job in Jerusalem.
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OWNER OF BRAND NEW DODGE DELIVERY VAN seeks commissions in Haifa and surroundings.
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(female)
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Write with full details to P.O.B. 681, TEL AVIV.

The HADASSAH MEDICAL ORGANIZATION PENSION FUND
invites applications for the following posts:
* BUSINESS MANAGER FOR THE FUND
* EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT
Candidates with suitable training should apply in writing before November 30 to the Trustee Fund of the Hadassah Workers Pension Fund, (P.O.B. 480, Jerusalem), stating details of practical experience and professional training, for the said positions.

LARGE COMMERCIAL FIRM REQUIRES:
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(first-class) with long experience and excellent knowledge of Hebrew and English
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Tenders can be submitted for the entire work or part of it.
Tenders in sealed envelopes and marked "Tenders for Construction of Barnaea main road" should be submitted to the offices of the Company not later than November 26, 1952.
Tenders should be accompanied by a financial guarantee equivalent to five per cent of the amount of the tender submitted, which will be valid for the period of one month.
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(Based on the novel "AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY" by Theodore Dreiser)
STARRING: MONTGOMERY CLIFT
ELISABETH TAYLOR
SHELLY WINTERS
FROM TOMORROW, SAT. NOV. 15, AT
Chen Cinema Tel Aviv
Saturday-3 perf. at 5.15, 7.45, 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays at 5.30, 7.35, 9.30 p.m.
(Hebrew and French titles on the film)
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE
Shortly: "ARMON," Haifa and "EDEN," Jerusalem.

HAIFA'S LEADING PHOTO HOUSE
Photo Bremer
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HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Cant'm	12	9	15	24
Haifa	13	14	24	24
Nathanya	19	11	26	26
Tel Aviv Port	19	14	23	23
Lydda Airport	17	12	26	27
Jerusalem	11	11	19	20
Beersheba	13	10	29	27
Eilath	21	14	29	28
Tiberias	13	15	27	28

FORECAST: Fair. Outlook for Saturday: Fair.

(A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Maximum temp. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

DURING THE thirty days of mourning for Pres. Weizmann, all dance music and similar programmes on Kol Yisrael will be cancelled. More suitable music will be played.

• • •

ELEVEN ARABS crossed into Jordan at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem yesterday under the reunion of families scheme. A young Arab woman was permitted to join her family in Israel.

• • •

TEACHERS in Petah Tikva ended their strike yesterday and Municipal workers cancelled their warning strike after their October wages were paid.

• • •

100 IMMIGRANTS arrived in the s.s. Artsah yesterday, among them 64 from Bulgaria. The others are from North Africa and Central Europe.

• • •

NAZARETH Municipal employees organized in the Israel Labour League threatened last night to resign from the union if it should support the strikers of the Trade Union Congress or mediate with the Military Governor for the reinstatement of the strikers.

• • •

THE EL AL employees restaurant in Lydda Airport was named yesterday in memory of Shlomo Levite, a member of a flight crew who was killed in a crash near Zurich last year.

• • •

FOR HITTING policeman who had tried to restore order during a quarrel in Jaffa on October 11, Mahmoud Shihrieh, 28, of Jerusalem and Hajim Abu Dana 28, of Haifa, were sentenced to two and one months' imprisonment, respectively, by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court yesterday.

• • •

FOR USING false weights in their grocery store, Raizel and Meir Schwartzberg, of Tel Aviv, were fined IL.100 with the alternative of two months imprisonment by the Tel Aviv Anti-Profiteering Court yesterday.

• • •

THE NEW 10 pruta coins cannot be used in telephone booths, the postal authorities warned yesterday. Only the old coins should be used.

• • •

AN ORGANIZED ATTACK on Food Controllers was carried out in Ramla yesterday by 30 non-licensed peddlers whose goods were being confiscated. Armed with knives and sticks they lunged at the Controllers who escaped unhurt.

• • •

HOUSEHOLD goods valued at IL.800 were stolen from the flat of Avraham Bar-Hanan in Tel Aviv yesterday.

• • •

A RECORDED Haydn concert is to be presented at the Artists' House in Jerusalem at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday.

Haifa G.Z. Refute Progressives' Claim

HAIFA, Thursday. — The General Zionists here today repudiated as fanciful the claim of the Progressive Party's Haifa branch that 500 registered General Zionist members had deserted their party to join the Progressive ranks. The defection was claimed to have occurred a fortnight ago because of dissatisfaction over the General Zionists' attitude toward new immigrants' problems.

Mr. Nahum Heth, General Zionist Knesset member, said the only known dispute was one within the faction of the immigrants from Rumania provoked by a member whom a party court of honour had censured recently for his conduct.

"That dispute arose from purely personal motives and ideological issues were not even raised," he said.

A 24-flat housing scheme at Nevei Sha'anan had recently been allocated by the Party's Executive Committee on the basis of seniority. The immigrants from Rumania, although relatively recent arrivals, had received eight of these flats. The others had gone to immigrants from other countries. Some unsentimental elements might have been disgruntled.

On November 1, nine members of the Rumanian group had announced their withdrawal from the party because of differences with their elected representatives, he said.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM — Tomatoes 200 grms. Feb 15, zone 1. Bananas 500 grms. Aleph: Kad 24, and 250 grms. for Sat. Tzadi 63, temporary. 62, zone 1. 2. 3. Fish: 150 grms Dec. Mem 18, temporary. 18, Mem 150 grms. 161, temporary. 21.

TEL AVIV — Potatoes 1 kg., Heh 16, temporary 20, prior 130 grms. Kamat Gan, Meheret Hadera, Bat Yam.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT — Liss Corp 150 grms. Mem 63, temporary. 61. Potatoes 1 kg., Heh 16, temporary. 61. ne'hasei ta'ziv'at of Mogdal Ascalon, Rehovot, Rishon leZion, Ness Ziona, Be'er Ya'acov, Kfar Saba, Ramat Gan grms. Aleph: Kad 24, 250 grms. Bet. Tzadi 3, temporary 63. Rehovot, Rishon leZion, Nes Ziona, Pardesiya. 250 grms. Vav 64, temporary 63, for invalids, 500 grms. Het Heph 3, Het Bet 4, Het Gimel 16, Be'er Ya'acov, Nathanya, Rishon leZion, Hadera, Bnei Brak, Lydda.

We congratulate our former flying instructor
HENRY J. FIALLA
on his appointment as
Chief Pilot and Technical Manager of Chim Aviv Ltd.
THE HAIFA AERO CLUB

Number of Jobless Jumps to 11,500

The daily average of unemployed registered at Labour Exchanges throughout the country jumped to 11,500 during the last week of October, which was 800 more than in the previous week, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

For the first time in several months the number of jobless in the capital fell off, by 218, putting Jerusalem in second place behind Haifa where the average was 1,697. These two cities were followed by Tel Aviv with 561 and Petah Tikva with 252.

In addition to the drop recorded in Jerusalem, there was also a decrease of 103 in Rishon le'Zion. Increases were reported in Affula and Rehovot.

New Fruit Carrier Added to Fleet

HAIFA, Thursday. — The Israel flag was raised on the 2,600-ton s.s. Gefen in Houston harbour in the U.S. yesterday afternoon, Shoham announced here tonight.

The 12-knot vessel formerly called Min, was built in Norway in 1951 and will be the sixth fruit carrier owned by Zim. It has a total capacity of over 250,000 cases of citrus. The ship, already manned by an Israel crew, is to arrive here in about a month's time.

Boat with Checkered Career Sinks

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Palmach patrol boat, Mem Het 12, which began its career as a British vessel hunting "illegal" immigrants and later played an important role during the War of Independence, is tonight at the bottom of the sea in the Jaffa Port.

The boat, which had been transferred to the border patrol police three years ago, was on duty last night in heavy seas and her navigator reported by radio that he had lost her rudder and the chain of the anchor. The boat rolled about wildly and smashed on rocks near the port after the crew was saved by a police port launch.

During the day, salvage work was being attempted with some success. The engines are expected to be lifted tomorrow. The loss is estimated at IL.100,000.

Lifta Residents Ask City to Build Road

A delegation of Upper Mei Nifftoah (Lifta) residents in Jerusalem have asked Mayor Karsiv to build a road to their quarter and to make other public improvements.

The residents, many of whom were evacuated from the Yemin Moshe quarter during the War of Independence, complained that doctors, ambulances, taxis and others refused to enter their section because of the poor road. The Mayor promised to consider the problem.

Census of Lorry Drivers to Start

All lorry drivers will be asked to give details of journeys made during the fortnight beginning on Sunday. Forms are being sent accompanied by full explanation to truck drivers in transport companies as well as to all settlements.

This will mark the beginning of a census on points of departures and destinations of freight which is to be carried out by the Controller of Traffic and by the Central Statistical partment. The aim of the census is to stop "empty" journeys, and in this way increase the income of the transporter on the one hand, and save petrol, tyres, and spare parts on the other.

Moslems Adjourn Without Action on Representatives

ACRE, Thursday. — The conference here today of several hundred representatives of Israel's 120,000 Moslems adjourned without deciding on the major issue on the agenda: the election of a central committee to represent Israel Moslems.

When the conference touched upon the question of electing a central committee along the lines of the Mandatory Supreme Moslem Council to replace the temporary committee which had called this meeting, differences of opinion over the list of candidates forced the adjournment of the conference.

The meeting was opened in the court yard of the El Jazar mosque in the presence of Mr. Rustum Bastoni and Mr. Seif e-Din Zuebi, both MKs, as well as Moslem clergy and delegations from all over the country. On the suggestion of Mr. Mohammed Bastoni, of Haifa, the meeting decided to ask for the release of Wakf properties now administered by the Custodian of Absentee Property.

A number of other proposals, including one for the abolition of military government in Arab areas, were cut out to vote in face of the opposition shown by some of the participants, led by Mr. Tzubi of the Hatzofeh Democrats, a pro-Mapai party.

No religious community elections are possible under present legislation and Israel Moslems have a number of advisory committees appointed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

11 Israel Newsmen Covering U.N.

NEW YORK, Thursday. — Journalists covering the U.N. General Assembly here come from 49 countries, according to statistics released here.

Israel has 11 newsmen of the meetings, while Australia has three, South Africa two and Turkey one. There are 21 Russian newsmen accredited to the U.N. for the Assembly, 67 from Britain and 11 each from the Netherlands and Japan.

The U.S. heads the list with 194.

Tel Aviv Labour Hits Education Bond Plan

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Labour members of the Municipal Council here tonight charged that the IL.24 education bond demanded from parents was illegal as it had not been approved by the Minister of Education and reversed the concept of free education. Objection was also raised to the Municipality's demand from parents of IL.30 per child for the city's education loan.

They also claimed that the Municipal Education Department was discriminating against the Labour trend, which had only 16.9 per cent of available classrooms, but represented one-third of the population.

Mr. Haim Daniell (General Zionist) held that Mapai and Mapam were inciting parents and children against the General trend, particularly in the poorer quarters.

Mayor Rokach received tonight the Council's approval of the receipt of three loans from the Development Budget: IL.25,000 for the construction of new schools; IL.20,000 for a new Yeshiva and IL.25,000 for the initial works on the new concert hall to be built near Habimah Theatre.

12 Charged With Attempted Murder

NAZARETH, Thursday. — Police were called to keep order at the preliminary hearing before Magistrate Anis Jarjura today of 12 Trade Union Congress members charged with attempted murder.

The accused were arrested after a street clash in which three Sabich brothers, who were replacing the striking street cleaners, were stabbed on October 21.

Five of 20 prosecution witnesses, who testified today, said that three of the accused had stabbed the brothers. Eleven of the accused are defended by Mr. Hanna Nakara, while Suhiel Kange, head of the Municipal Sanitation Department, is defended by Ali Busdi.

Two witnesses testified that Kange had sought to stop the fight. One of the wounded men appeared in court, but the prosecutor, Samuel Hasnia, submitted that the other two could not appear for another month.

The hearing will be continued on Saturday.

TREATY.—Minister of State, Fuhdi Radwan announced in Cairo on Wednesday that the Egyptian Cabinet has approved the Japanese peace treaty signed last year in San Francisco.

Haifa Cinemas
From Saturday, November 15.

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THE GOLDEN GIRL
Technicolor
Mimi GAYNOR — Dennis Day

ORAH Tel. 4017
3rd Week
Music Opera Ballet
THE GRAND CONCERT
Technicolor Russian Sound-track

ARMON Tel. 4015
Camel News
Funeral of late President Weizmann
Evening Performances:
3rd Week
TALES OF HOFFMANN
by Offenbach
Moira Shearer Robert Helpmann
Ludmilla Tchesina

AZMON Tel. 3089
3rd Week
The Blue Veil
Jane Wyman
Charles Laughton
Sale of tickets in advance:
Balfour Cellar, Rehov Balfour
cr. Rehov Nordau

EDOR Tel. 3431
Second Week
Victor MATURE—Hedy LAMARR
SAMSON and DELILAH

MORIAH Tel. 4379
ONE ROMANTIC NIGHT
(LIFE and LOVE of SCHUBERT)
Hans MARSEY — Alice CURTIS

ORLY Tel. 4565
Evening performances:
LES ENFANTS DU PARADIS
Jean Louis Barrault — Arletty
Matinees only at 3.30
BOMBA

ORION Tel. 4039
Second Week
THE GOLDEN HORDE
David FARRAR — Anne BLYTH

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Daily one-two performances
Winner Master
in
PRISONER OF SHARK ISLAND
Evening performances:
GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT
Gregory PECK — John GARFIELD

2424
is the phone number of your
TAXI SERVICE
to and from the Cinema in
Haifa.

Sentenced to Death For Second Time

Ta'asev Mizrahi, 22, was yesterday convicted of premeditated murder for the second time by the Jerusalem District Court and was again sentenced to death.

He was convicted for the first time in March 1951 of having killed Haim Handler, a Jerusalem real estate broker. The death sentence was not carried out, since the Knesset was considering the abolition of capital punishment.

While he was imprisoned, the second trial for the murder of Yitzhak Levy, a porter, was begun against Mizrahi. In a one hour judgment, yesterday, the Court found that he had lured the porter to a room near the British Consulate under the pretext of getting him a job as a driver with the Consulate. Then, on February 23, 1950, and at the same place he had committed the first murder, he shot Levy through the temple with a revolver. The motive of the murder, so far as could be determined, was that Mizrahi's wife was afraid of Levy with whom she had been in the Stern Gang.

The Court complimented District Attorney Bedaya on having conducted the trial with skill and fairness. In the absence of a defence counsel, the Court had made every effort to interpret testimony in favour of the accused, but the judgment stated the Court was convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt that Mizrahi was guilty.

Judges Elazari, Goulian and Manni sat on the Bench. Judges Elazari and Manni, who are not from Jerusalem, had been asked to sit on the case to avoid nominating Jerusalem judges who, as the result of the first trial, might possibly have formed an opinion of the case.

Herut Councillor Told He May Try Again

POST Legal Correspondent

The High Court yesterday refused to issue an order to examine the right of Mr. Hillel Zur, of the Herut Party, to be a member of the Nathanya Municipal Council.

Mr. Zur had been disqualified from being a Councillor by the High Court in June, since he was also employed as a teacher by the Municipality. After he had given up his teaching job, the Minister of Interior re-appointed him to the Council, since a Herut seat had become vacant.

Mr. Mordecai Rappaport (Histadrut), also a Councillor, argued that the new appointment was invalid, because of the High Court decision. The Court had stated that its judgment "does not forever bar Mr. Zur from being a Councillor, he may stand for re-election when the Council goes out of office. He may not, however, serve on this Council."

Interpreting its previous decision, the Court held that Mr. Zur could not again become a member of this Council by the same means he had originally become one. Then he had been elected and he was now appointed. The Court decision, therefore, did not stand in his way.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Sat.: 8.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALLENBY 2nd week
ARTHUR KENNEDY
PEGGY DOW
BRIGHT VICTORY

ARMON DAVID 4th week
Judy Holliday, Broderick Crawford
BORN YESTERDAY
Columbia Picture
Winner of Oscar Prize
Daily at 5, 7.15 9.15 p.m.

CHEN
One of the most important pictures in the past ten years
A PLACE in the SUN
with Montgomery CLIFT
Elizabeth TAYLOR
Shelley WINTERS
Based on the world famous novel: An American Tragedy by Theodore Dreiser
Saturday: at 5.15, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.

EDEN 2nd week
JOHN WAYNE
ROBERT RYAN
FLYING LEATHERNECKS
Great Technicolor

ESTHER 4th week
Air Conditioned
M.G.M.'s Greatest Musical of the Year in Technicolor.
AN AMERICAN IN PARIS
Starring: GENE KELLY
LESLIE CARON
Music: GEORGE GERSHWIN

MIGDALOR
Irene Dunne in
THE MUDLARK

MOGRABI
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

OPHIR 2nd week
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
KIM
M.G.M. picture
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.

ORION 3rd week
PAUL MUNI — MERLE OBERON
in the unforgettable musical
A SONG TO REMEMBER

SHDEROTH
Stanley Kramer's sensational production
HOME of the BRAVE
with Frank LOVEJOY

TAMAR 5th week
BETA HATWORTH
AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD
A Columbia Picture
Saturday: 8.15, 7.15, 9.15
DAYTIME ONLY!
PRINCE OF THIEVES
Continuous from 9.45 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Labour Leadership To Fight Bevan

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Leaders of the Labour Party launched a campaign today to prevent the Party's left-wing leader, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, and his supporters from challenging their position in the Party's "Shadow Cabinet" to be elected next week.

Faced with 84 nominations for the 12 elected seats on the Parliamentary Committee, they were trying to persuade many non-left-wing candidates to withdraw their names before the list closed tonight. They fear that if the list is not cut too many candidates would stand against the left-wingers and thus split the vote.

Some non-left-wing candidates have already agreed to withdraw.

Jailed and Fined For Harbouring Relatives

NAZARETH, Thursday. — A Summary Military Court sentenced Wafik Meron to two months in prison today for harbouring her brother, a Lebanese infiltrator, on October 3.

Nimni Habib Khalil was fined IL.50 for harbouring her son-in-law on the same date, and Eid Mutanis was acquitted of harbouring his wife. All three accused are of Ghuh Halav on the Lebanese border.

3 Infiltrators Killed

Police and army units killed three infiltrators and captured 25 in the period between November 3 and November 9, an Army spokesman announced in Tel Aviv yesterday.

ISRAEL-JORDAN M.A.C. MEETING 'FRIENDLY'

At a meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission in Jerusalem yesterday border problems and infiltration were discussed in a friendly atmosphere, a Government spokesman announced last night. Major S. Nutov headed the Israel delegation, General de Ridder was in the Chair.

Local Bodies Told To Complete Old Projects

KFAR SABA, Thursday. — Histadrut representatives in municipalities, local and regional councils were asked today to confine development works for the current year to the completion of projects under way. The advice was given by Mr. Yitzhak Finkelstein, Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Labour, at a conference here.

SHAVIT
BEST COFFEE SURROGATE

Anti-Semites Use Indirect Tactics

CHICAGO, Thursday (INA). — Anti-Semitic forces in the U.S. have discarded direct attacks on Jews and have adopted "insidious complex Communist tactics of infiltration into respectable organizations" to combine the encouragement of bigotry. This charge was made tonight by Mr. Jacob Blaustein, President of the American Jewish Committee.

Speaking to the organization's Chicago chapter, Mr. Blaustein declared that anti-Semitic "hatemongers" now "posing as respectable citizens are infiltrating, influencing, and attempting to mislead organizations concerned with schools, housing and veterans affairs, even those legitimate groups concerned with fighting the Communist menace. Many of these hatemongers are operating in the disguise of anti-Communists," he said.

British Soldier With Israel Army

LONDON, Thursday (INA). — John Burrows, 25, has been sentenced to 15 months detention for deserting the British Army and joining the Israel Defence Forces. He told the court martial he had been posted to Palestine in 1947 and became sympathetic with the Jewish cause. He deserted when the British withdrew from the country.

He served one year in the Israel army and was demobilized with the rank of sergeant in 1948. To obtain a passport to return to England, he became a naturalized Israeli. With his fiancee, Miss Judy Buchner, he went to Paris where he surrendered to the British Embassy. He was married to his fiancee on Monday under military escort.

BOOK ON U.S. JEWS

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — A book commemorating the 300th anniversary of the first Jewish Community in the U.S. — "Shearit Israel" — has been published here. Written by Rabbi David de Sola Pool, of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue here, the book outlines the early history of Jews in the U.S.

THREE COWS, 250 metres of irrigation pipe and sprinklers valued at IL.1,000 were stolen by marauders on Wednesday night from two settlements in the Judean hills and taken across the border.

LA RONDE Closes...
LE PLAISIR Opens...
LE PLAISIR
Tales of Guy de Maupassant
Shortly at ORION Cinema
Tel Aviv.
A Columbia Picture!

Grave Danger To Work of UNESCO

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Grave dangers threaten the future of the U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), its Mexican Director-General, Dr. Torres Bodet, said today.

These are the "tremendous gap" between resources and intentions, and "the most terrible peril" of discouragement in the face of political difficulties.

Dr. Torres Bodet, was addressing the seventh annual congress of UNESCO which is being attended by about 300 delegates from 58 countries.

He said the "lack of effective participation of all member states" was a grave threat to future work. (The Cominform countries are not attending the session while Argentina, Bolivia, Nationalist China and Guatemala are more than two years in arrears with UNESCO dues and have thus lost the right to vote.)

Israel's delegation to the UNESCO conference which opened in Paris yesterday, is headed by Mr. M. Fisher, the Israel Ambassador to France. Members are Professor Eliezer Rieger, Director-General of the Ministry of Education, Prof. Shmuel Sambursky, Chairman of the Research Council, Mr. S. Divon, First Secretary and Mr. Avinoam Chizanchik, Second Secretary at the Paris Embassy. During the absences of Prof. Rieger, Mr. A. Arnon will take his place as Director General of the Ministry.

THE ONE-DAY strike of Ramat Gan teachers ended yesterday after their September-October wages were paid by the municipality.

Cables in Brief

BERLIN.—Britain on Wednesday night handed over to the Allies in the Blue Riband, won from the Queen Mary by the ship United States in a record trip last July.

BUTTER.— The British Food Minister announced on Wednesday that butter ration would go up to 10 ozs. (this from 2 ozs (56 grms) to three ozs.) a week from November 24. The cheese ration would also be increased from one ounce to one and a half ounces from January 25.

JET.— The "Sud-Est Medoir," a two-seater jet aircraft claimed to be the world's smallest jet plane, was presented to civil and military air experts on Wednesday. It has a top speed of 600 kms. (375 mphs) and a range of 900 kms.

TROUBLE-MAKERS.—Three Roman Catholic Bishops in Katowice, Poland, have been declared "troublemakers and disorders" and accused of anti-state activities by a conference of the "National Front" (a pro-communist political group), according to Warsaw Radio.

TREMORS. — Strong earth tremors have been reported from Umboi Island off the western tip of New Guinea, 900 kms. off Port Moresby. Houses have been destroyed and other damage caused.

NATIONALISTS.—Tunisian Arab nationalists fired upon a police patrol near Medenine yesterday, wounding one of the policemen in the leg.

Child Killed By Military Bus

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Six-year old Zvi Sharpets was run over and killed instantly near his home at 10 Rehov Sokolov here this afternoon by a military bus driven by a civilian driver, Penah Lipa, of Tel Aviv. The child was crossing the street. The driver was detained.

Throw away your shaving brush — use Barbasol

ORLY CINEMA Central Carmel HAIFA
From tomorrow, Sat. Nov. 15
Evening performances only
Les Enfants du Paradis
JEAN LOUIS BARRAULT and ARLETTY
Mats: BOMBA with Jonny Sheffield

HAIG FUND BALL
Owing to State Mourning THE HAIG FUND BALL due to be held on Monday, November 17, 1952, has been postponed until a date to be published shortly.
Tickets will remain valid.

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Saturday: 6.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays: 3, 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.
Starting Saturday, Nov. 15.

ARNON CINEMA
The grand musical film in gorgeous technicolor
Summer Stock
with: Judy GARLAND
Gene KELLY
Gloria De HAVEN
Eddie BRACKEN

EDEN Tel. 3829
An engrossing melodrama, distinguished by fine acting
Ethel BARRYMORE
Maurice EVANS
Angela LANSBURY
Keenan WYNN in
KIND LADY
also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today at 2.30 p.m.:
TEXAS CARNIVAL.

OR-GIL. Tel. 61488
Third Week
Cary GRANT — Betsy DRAKE
the well-known stars appear together in one of the greatest comedies of the year
ROOM FOR ONE MORE
presented at the Venice Festival
Also today, at 2.30 p.m.

ORION Tel. 2914
Burt LANCASTER
in Warner Bros' picture
MAN OF BRONCE
A human story, a great love story too, in the life of Jim Thorpe, the greatest athlete of our time.
5 past. daily at 3, 5.30 & 9.15p.m.
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Elizabeth Taylor
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weekdays at 4.30 & 6.30 p.m.
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FOR ADULTS ONLY
(OVER 17 YEARS)
2 performances daily—evenings only.
Arthur Schnitzler's priceless piece of entertainment that has made a world sensation.
LA RONDE
(DER REIGEN)
with Anne WALBRUK — Daniele DARRIEUX — Jean Louis BARAULT — Gerd FRIELIFF — Simone SIMON — Isa MIRANDA
NO COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS OR REDUCTION THIS WEEK
Also today at 2.30 p.m.
From Sun., Nov. 16 daily at 3 p.m.
A picture of courage dedicated to youth
THE IRON CROWN
with Primo CARNERA (World Boxing Champion)

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Five great stars!
Ava GARDNER —
Robert TAYLOR —
Charles LAUGHTON —
Vincent PRICE —
John HODIAK
in a drama of love & adventure:
THE BRIBE
Also today at 2.30 p.m.

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Israel Premiere
Columbia proudly presents
Luis MARIANO
Carmen SEVILLA
in a delightful Spanish musical filled with song and dance
A great spectacle in glorious natural colours
ANDALUSIE
Friday at 2 p.m.!
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Gary COOPER — Patricia CORDARD
in Cecil De Milles' technicolor epic with a cast of thousands tells the pre-revolutionary story of the men and women who loved, dared for freedom
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HAPOEL
Irene Dunne in
THE MUDLARK

HOD
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

KEDEM
Tyrone POWER
Susan HAYWARD
in
DAVID and BATHSHEBA
Technicolor

KEREN
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

KOL HAMEVASSER
Tyrone POWER
Susan HAYWARD
in
DAVID and BATHSHEBA
Technicolor

MALKA
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

MOGRABI
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

NAHLIEL
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

NAHMANI
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

NAVE SHANAN
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

NEVE SHALOM
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

NOGA
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

OPHIR
RUDYARD KIPLING'S
KIM
M.G.M. picture
Daily at 3.30, 7, 9.15 p.m.

ORION
Tyrone POWER
Susan HAYWARD
in
DAVID and BATHSHEBA
Technicolor

PAIL HUDI
Irene Dunne in
THE MUDLARK

RAMAT HEN
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

SHDEROTH
Irene Dunne in
THE MUDLARK

TAMAR
Irene Dunne in
THE MUDLARK

TIKVA
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

ZION
Jean MARAIS
Daniele DARRIEUX
in Jean Cocteau's
THE QUEEN LOVER

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Friday, November 14, 1952
Kislev 26, 5713. — Iyar 27, 1912

GENERAL Nagib's rise to power last July caused high expectations in Egypt and abroad. Here at last was a national leader who would pull his country out of the depths King Farouk had plunged it, show his people the way of progress, destroy the relics of feudalism, modernize national economy, bring about normal and perhaps even friendly relations between Egypt, its neighbours and the powers.

NAGIB IN RETREAT

Four months have passed, certainly nothing like a long enough period to invite judgment, but sufficient to betray that Nagib is now on the defensive — to use the military language he prefers in his many speeches and statements. The most striking measure tackled by the new government was land reform. But nothing has been done even by way of a start to carry out this long overdue measure, and the reform of the Wakf, beyond appointing about twenty commissions and sub-commissions. And those villagers who mistakenly thought that they could begin by dividing the latifundia of the feudal landlords have duly been arrested. In his "message to the nation" on October 23, General Nagib quoted the Koran. Patience was an essential attribute of the faithful, he told the Egyptians, and they must now be even more patient than ever. Similarly, industrial workers were promised higher wages, and students were exhorted by Nagib (as by Prime Ministers before him) not to meddle in politics. The Government hoped to win over the lower middle class in the towns by fixing somewhat lower prices for bread, meat, fruit, vegetables, and other foodstuffs. But this only resulted in hoarding, and food disappeared from the markets. In Cairo alone several hundred merchants were rounded up by the Army, yet supply has been as low as before. And after all the gallant speeches and brave gestures, after the Schacht visit and promises of American help, a leading Egyptian economist declared the other day that only a miracle could save Egypt from a major economic crisis.

In these conditions, in view of the inability of the government to provide bread they have been compelled more and more to take refuge in circuses. If the Farouk scandals have been published by now, but though the Army mouthpiece, "El Tahrir," tries hard to keep the story hot, public interest has ebbed. Army parades have become a frequent spectacle in the streets of Cairo and Alexandria, but this has proved a poor substitute for social reform. The Minister for Propaganda, Fathi Ridwan, publishes "open letters" in the Egyptian papers, telling the Prime Minister how ardently the workers love him — apparently he has found no occasion to convey this to General Nagib at one of the Cabinet meetings.

It needs no historian to recall the pre-Nagib era in Egyptian history. Old quarrels have broken out afresh. The Supreme Guide of the Moslem Brotherhood has told the Press that his organization would be quite willing to take over if offered power. The radical wing of the Brotherhood continues to oppose the leadership, and its last executive meeting ended in disorder. At the same time the Wafd continues to defy the government. It insists on the Party leadership being restored to Mustafa Nahas though it was Nagib's condition of Wafd legalization that it should not.

The crisis deepens, and General Nagib must provide a number of successes, and quickly. There being no particular achievements to be paraded on the home front, the General has become preoccupied with foreign relations and with the negotiation with the Sudanese leaders. He has been attacked by Syrian papers for being "soft" towards the Jews, for visiting synagogues and talking with Rabbis — hence his sudden championing of the drive against the Israel-German reparations agreement. Internal reforms have been adjourned sine die.

Nor is all well with the ten-man junta which has been ruling Egypt since July 23. Nagib's position now is less secure than at any time since that day. This does not mean that he will soon be overthrown and replaced by another member of the junta, though this is a possibility. But even a flabbily has been able to cling to power for two years, and Nagib may prove not less successful. What it means is this, that the Egyptian Revolution, the mighty movement of the Army in behalf of the people, is fizzling out. It is now business as usual in Cairo, business à la Farouk, or something very closely resembling it.

THE WORKING WEEK — By S. Eliahu

Power Breaks Hit Capital

AFTER coming almost to a standstill from early Sunday through Tuesday night, from the time the death of President Weizmann was announced until after the funeral, Israel rallied on Wednesday and life began to return to normal. In the interval, it was estimated, nearly a quarter of a million people trekked to Rehovot to pay their last respects. Everyone, from the newest immigrant to the oldest settler, felt a strong sense of personal loss in the passing of this Founder-Father.

But the day-to-day problems of life in this struggling country continued to assert themselves. There was again a serious breakdown in the Jerusalem Electric Company's power plant which darkened many parts of Jerusalem. Factories had to close down or work on night shifts, thousands of homes were lit only by candle light, cinemas called off their performances, and food spoiled in thousands of refrigerators.

Neither the Government nor the Jerusalem Electric Corporation would say very much to explain the break-down.

Company's Complaint

Privately, employees of the Company repeated the familiar lament: the Government does not give us the foreign currency to buy necessary spare parts, so don't be surprised that we have one break-down after another. Privately, Government officials had their own version: the Company made no fresh investments as it did not transfer the required sums to the Depreciation Fund.

And, unofficially again, both sides had a ready answer to the claims of the other party: "New investment? But the Company has been working at a constant loss!". "No foreign currency allocations? But the equipment of the Jerusalem Electric is so obsolete that even a junk dealer would not buy it, so what's the use of giving them money for some spare parts if what they need is a new plants?"

Officially, the Government seemed as reluctant to comment as the Company. The Electricity Authority, a joint undertaking of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and of the Ministry of Finance, was again the usual Government child-without-parents: "Ask Finance," the Ministry of Commerce people said. "But this belongs to Commerce and Industry," the Ministry of Finance claimed. And the Company and both Ministries behaved as if it were none of the public's business anyway whether they had electricity or not.

There were, of course, some very good reasons for the tight-lippedness of both parties. The Company knew very well that these latest break-downs might well snap the overspanned string and bring on the most drastic Government action. And the Government, having its irons in the fire of the much bigger Palestine Electric Corporation issue, disliked having to deal with the clamour of the Jerusalemites. The Palestine Electric still had about two months left to mobilize foreign capital, and Jerusalem's electric power troubles would be solved when the other was.

The difficulties in power supply were among the basic symptoms of Israel's ailing economy which showed few sign of responding to the Government's New Economic Policy. But as electricity is the basis of any modern industrial economy, the power troubles had a much wider importance.

Shortage of Money

Other symptoms of economic illness were also evident this week. The Government suffered from an acute shortage of money, and many industries were in a similar position, as a result of the deflationary policy of the Government. In spite of these effects, there were some typical inflationary symptoms, too. Currency circulation was at about the same level as six months ago when the Government exchanged the banknotes and collected a 10 per cent compulsory loan from all cash and bank accounts.

According to the first currency circulation report after the exchange, the money in circulation then amounted to IL.96.1m, about IL.19m. less than before the exchange. IL.77.1m. of the

This week the strike of 3,000 Hebrew University students came to an end after Negel and religious students decided to pay the IL.100 tuition fee which is double that of last year. Putting their heads together at Wednesday's plenary meeting are Rector Dr. B. Mazar (right) and Dr. D. W. Senator. Photo by Braun

IL.96.1m. was covered by Land Bonds and IL.21m. by Treasury Bills. This week currency circulation rose again to IL.116.6m., with IL.77.1m. covered by Land Bonds and IL.39.5m. by Treasury Bills. Translating this into more simple language, the Govern-

"Eli says that for once words fail him"

ment has already spent the entire sum netted by the currency exchange.

The IL.18m., however, was far too little to cover the deficit. The Government, however, did not go to the Knesset, present the facts and ask for increased taxes. Instead, it chose indirect taxation, which did not require any Knesset approval. The Government thus increased the tax on petrol, the price of which is now 139 pruta per litre, instead of 109 pruta. The customs on a number of industrial products have also gone up by 15—30 per cent.

Next week, probably, the increased prices of food will also be announced, as the calculations have already been completed. It is understood that the total sum to be collected from the higher prices of food and some light industry products by March 31, 1953, is as much as IL.15m. "It reminds me of the 'Juden-Steuer'," a Government official remarked ironically. "The increases were fixed administratively, and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry was given the right to decide how much should be levied on each commodity..."

Trade Figures

Foreign trade figures for the first seven months of 1952, released this week, showed a further drop in exports. July's IL.681,561 barely amounted to 10 per cent of the monthly average in 1951. Discounting the uneven distribution of exports owing to the great weight of the seasonal citrus shipments, the balances of the first seven months of this year, as compared with the same period in 1951, showed that while this year's exports covered only 14.2 per cent of the imports, last year they covered 18 per cent. The IL.88.7m. trade deficit during the seven months was IL.15.8m. greater than in the same seven months in 1951, in spite of a IL.3m. drop in imports in July 1952, as compared with the previous month.

A break-down of the exports according to commodities showed in every category (except that of motor cars, the export of which actually started only this year), this year's exports were below those of last year. Woolen products dropped by 45 per cent; ready-made clothes and shoes by 12 per cent; rinsed fruits by 61 per cent; chocolate and sweets by 42 per cent; cotton products by 70 per cent; medicines by 60 per cent; books by 33 per cent; etc.

All these products account for only about 25 per cent of our exports, the rest being made up of citrus, diamonds and citrus juices, the exports of which remained fairly constant. Nevertheless, the situation is serious, because the exports of these three products are not flexible. I.e., no big increase can be expected in the near future. The Government had hoped to improve the trade balance by a considerable increase in the export of industrial products. Up to now these had accounted for only 25 per cent of the total exports, and the latest report shows a distressing drop, instead of a rise in this category of goods.

Houses for Immigrants

The Ministry of Labour this week prepared detailed plans for the IL.50m. scheme of building 50,000 housing units for new immigrants. The plan is to be implemented in the fiscal years 1953—55. The estimated outlay of $300 per unit for the import of raw materials will bring the total foreign currency requirement of the scheme to $15m.

According to the plan, the Government is to provide the entire budget for the 16-17,000 units to be built in agricultural settlements as an incentive for new immigrants to go to the land. For this part of the scheme about IL.19-20m. will be required.

Immigrants who will get flats in towns or cities — about 33-34,000 units — will get an IL.800-900 mortgage loan from the Government. The rest will be provided partly by loans from the building company and partly by the immigrant himself.

As a result an important change will be introduced in the system of allocating flats: priority will be given not according to the time spent in temporary housing, but according to the immigrant's ability to pay his share.

ALSO THIS WEEK

The Civil Service Efficiency Committee, headed by Minister P. Lavon, announced that the Prime Minister's Office and the Ministries of Labour, Health and Social Welfare will be the first to undergo the efficiency probe.

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STRUGGLE CONTINUES WITH BRITISH LABOUR

Bevan: Utopian and Politician

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
POST Correspondent

LONDON. —

NEXT to the Eisenhower-Stevenson duel the most widely canvassed political topic in recent weeks has been the rift — it is not yet a split — within the British Labour movement. The formal dissolution of the Bevan group in Parliament last week has made no real change, because the strength of Bevanism is not in Parliament but in the constituencies. It is taken for granted that the struggle will go on, but it is by no means clear what exactly is at stake.

Part of the confusion stems from the fact that the Bevan group is itself not really united. Its leadership includes pacifists, neutralists, a few concealed fellow-travellers, some old-fashioned ILP veterans who are hankering after the great days of Keir Hardie, and a number of genuine modern streamlined Socialists who are dissatisfied with Fabianism but have no use whatever for sentimental rubbish of the kind that still attracts the old-timers ("Let's abolish the Army and Navy, release all the African and Asiatic colonies, and live on our happy little island.") Economists like Harold Wilson and the group's unofficial adviser, Dr. Thomas Balogh — of the Oxford Institute of Statistics — know perfectly well that Britain's precarious economic position calls for a lot of hard work and hard thinking. The trouble is that this kind of thing is not popular, and difficult to dramatize.

Then there is the gap between Bevan himself and his nominal supporters. That there is a gap no seasoned observer seriously doubts, but its nature and extent is a matter for speculation. There is, first of all, the question whether the bulk of the million-strong individual membership is really behind him, or whether the active minority which runs the local organizations is solely responsible for his triumph. That minority consists of two elements: the middle-class readership of the "New Statesman" and the shop-steward readership of Bevan's own house-organ, the weekly "Tribune." Will the mass of the members follow this line in all circumstances, or can they still be reached by the official leadership? To this uncertainty must be added another one: what is Aneurin Bevan really up to?

Supports West

As to the first question, the recent Morecambe conference provided some evidence, but not enough for a conclusive answer. The rimmed crowd which stood patiently for three hours, eight deep along 200 metres of road, to get into the Indoor meeting Bevan was scheduled to address, consisted in part of conference delegates and visitors, and in part of local labour supporters. The right was impressive, but how representative was it? The most that can be said is that they would not have queued so long for anyone else. If Bevan does nothing else, he excites passion. That is an enormous asset, but in a country like Britain it is not quite enough.

As to question number two, our finding is couched. Aneurin Bevan is neither a pacifist nor a fellow-traveller. He has publicly reaffirmed his support for the Atlantic alliance; he has criticized the arms programme only for its inflated size; and he has spoken harshly of the Soviet menace. Yet it is unlikely certain that the active minority of left-wingers in the local organizations is overwhelmingly anti-American and pro-Soviet, at least to the extent of wanting to preserve the strictest neutrality in the cold war. What is he to make of this situation? And what are his followers to make of it? Many of them support him only because he is the nearest thing to what they really want: a leader who will take Britain out of the Atlantic camp.

No such leader exists, but the pro-Soviet element, which is vastly more numerous than the tiny Communist Party, hopes that Bevan can be pushed in this direction. The guess of this writer is that he cannot, and that in the long run he is more likely to become the Lloyd George of the Labour movement and perhaps the nation's leader in time of extreme danger. But it would take an extraordinary convulsion, and the voluntary abdication of the Conservative Party, to put him there. For Bevan wants power — for himself and for Socialism. He will never, like Attlee and Morrison, play second fiddle to Churchill or to anyone else in a Coalition Government. Any coalition will have to be headed by himself, and committed to his own utopian brand of Socialism. On that condition he is ready to face even the Kremlin — after all, during the Berlin blockade of 1948/9 he was the only member of the Labour Government who wanted to "shoot it out" with the Russians. It was the "moderates" who refused!

Middle Paths

A prolongation of the present stalemate must deepen the rift in the Party, imprison the leader of the Left within the sectarianism of his immediate followers, and rally the forces of the Right and Centre to his rival, Morrison. Because the more sensible trade Union leaders are beginning to see this, there is now talk of a deal. Indeed, having failed to crush him when it was possible, what else can the trade union hierarchy do but try to come to terms with him?

Thus the issue remains open. To hold the support of the active minority, Bevan must continue to stress neutralism, anti-Americanism and the curious argument that by investing ten billion (American) dollars a year in the backward countries, the cold war can be won without fighting. To make his peace with the Parliamentary Party and the major trade unions, he must sound responsible and statesman-like. It is difficult to see how he can do both at once, but his dexterity must not be underrated. He is that rare thing, a genuine utopian who is also a very skilful practical politician. And even if he fails to reach the top, the Party must from now on increasingly conform to his brand of radicalism. To that extent, the voting at Morecambe involved a real decision. In all other respects it was a mere milestone on the road. Labour will not split. The trade unions will not break away from the Party. Conservative pipe-dreams will be disappointed. But these certainties are negative. We still do not know what a Labour Party dominated by Bevan will look like, and equally important, we don't know what direction he will give it, if and when he comes to the top.

Popular Resentment

This is not an idle question. At Morecambe the ugly spectre of anti-Americanism raised its head — not in Bevan's and Crossman's utterances as much as in the reception they got from the delegates. Indeed the conference came near to booing the newly elected Crossman when, in a maiden speech, he tried to ground moderate and statesmanlike views. Its leaders knew that Britain is not strong enough for an independent "third force" foreign policy. Its followers do not. At the back of intellectual discontent with the cold war and American predominance lending wings to it, there is the deep-rooted traditional observation of the British workingman, for whom Britain is still a premier Power. Paradoxically, Bevan is capitalizing on this archaic sentiment. But just because this rugged patriotism still exists — though hardly among the middle-class intelligentsia — it is just possible that it can be turned against the Soviet menace. And Bevan is the only man who can do this.

Men and Things

THE very heart and focus of the war between the common man and the intellectual is the vexed question of representation versus abstract. So long as a poem has a surface meaning and recognized metre, and is not wrapped in the incomprehensible by means of overtones or symbols, it is all right. So long as music has a tune that can be hummed, or well as a rhythm that can set the foot tapping, ordinary people will slobber, slobber, slaver with the din approval of which they are capable. And so long as the sculpture or painting, Munnings-like, presents a life-like possibility, these "I-know-what-I-like" merchants will sturdily stamp to and fro before the work of art with gaping eyes, chortling and chomping with that twilight apprehension whose decent moderation contrasts so effectively with the wild raptures of immoral artists.

The movement of works of art, as well as their popularity, is managed by the common man, who frames Customs regulations. In America, the Land of the Free, works of art may be imported free, but the operation of this depends on the ability of Customs officials to recognize them for what they are. Hence, some years ago, the predicament of Brancusi, who finally had to bring into the country a piece of abstract sculpture described on the goods entry permit as "an agricultural implement". Hence, too, the present dilemma of the English sculptress, Barbara Hepworth, who wants to exhibit her work in America. Her representational works have slipped through with nothing more than a mild whistle from the officials, but the abstract ones are held up, with the threat that the importer may have to pay duty amounting to 50 per cent of the sale price!

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Election Conflict May Delay Europe Defence Treaty

DEADLOCK OVER SAAR

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

BONN, —

THE breakdown of direct Franco-German negotiations on the Saar introduces a new element of danger into the already strained relations between the two principal partners of the nascent Continental European community.

The danger is not that either government would make a Saar settlement a precondition for ratifying the European defence treaty — that view, though advocated by opposition groups in both France and Germany, is firmly rejected by the Governments in power. The danger is that unless last-minute intervention by third powers produces a miracle, the breakdown of negotiations means that Saar elections will be held about four weeks from now without admission of the pro-German parties, and that the holding of elections in such conditions is bound to provoke a violent propaganda battle with unforeseeable repercussions on public opinion in both Germany and France.

Conditional Concessions

The apparent near agreement in the wishes for Europeanization of the Saar expressed lately by M. Robert Schuman and Dr. Konrad Adenauer has somewhat obscured the vital fact that none of the mutual concessions discussed so far are yet binding on either side: all are conditional on a full agreement which has failed to emerge.

The crucial difficulty all along has been one of priority: the French were not prepared to advise admission of the pro-German parties unless Germany had accepted not only political Europeanization, but continuation of the substance of the economic conventions. Baking the Saar to France — i.e. unless a situation had been created in which there was no issue left for the pro-Germans to fight about. The Germans, on the other hand, wanted their to negotiate the precise manner in which these conventions were to be "adjusted" to Europeanization — and wanted the pro-German parties to be admitted now, so that their campaign could itself have become a factor in influencing the extent of the adjustment.

If elections are held now without agreement, the polite formulae will disappear and the ultimate conflict will become clearly visible: the official Saar parties will campaign with French support for a "Europeanized" version of the present status, while the "illegal" opposition, with German support, calls for root-and branch abolition of the Franco-Saar economic conventions.

As the pro-German parties will not now be permitted, the only course of action open to them will be to denounce the elections in advance as an undemocratic fake and to call for a boycott. The elections will thus become a far more vital test of the strength and popularity of the present Saar regime than an ordinary campaign with admitted opposition parties would have been — something close to a new plebiscite, but this time under French occupation, not under neutral control as in 1935. If the poll is reasonably high, the substance of the German case will be destroyed; if it drops below fifty per cent, the blow to the present regime may well be mortal.

Propaganda Blast

Hence the campaign will inevitably involve the state resources of both France and Germany on each of the contending sides. On the one hand, all the economic and police power wielded by France in the Saar and in the adjacent French zone of Germany may be used to prevent "subversive" propaganda by "illegal" parties. On the other hand, the attack on the elections will be supported by such powerful propaganda media as Radio Stuttgart, whose audience in the Saar today is hardly less large than in 1935, and by leaflets and newspapers printed in Germany.

For either side, such a campaign will be a risky gamble at best. The idea of "Europeanization" is more popular in the Saar than that of a return to Germany; hence, if the pro-German parties present themselves as straight advocates of an archduke with Western Germany, they will probably be defeated. Yet if they avoid that and concentrate their attack on the economic conventions they may secure a large following in the face of French local power.

Catholic Sympathy

The difficulty, from the Saar Government's point of view, is that it is almost impossible to isolate the pro-German leaders unless they isolate themselves by extremism. The leader of the pro-German Socialists, Kurt Conrad, is not only a member of the outgoing Parliament, but also of the executive of the trade union congress, a body that now openly campaigns against the Franco-Saar conventions. The head of the banned "Democratic Party", Richard Becker, has just been elected to a leading position in the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. As for the pro-German Christian Democrats, they enjoy the sympathy of the large majority of the Catholic clergy in the Saar which comes within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Trier in Western Germany, and the Vatican itself has not hidden its anxiety that the "Christian People's Party" of the Saar Prime Minister, Johannes Hoffman, may in the long run prove an embarrassment to the church.

But if it would be hazardous to forecast the local result of an election in these conditions, one international result is certain: a period of the most bitter recrimination between France and Germany just when fate of the European Defence Treaty hangs in the balance. (OPNS)

"P'RAPS I'D BETTER HOLD IT, DEAR"

Last Supper Nears Ruination

By RUTH LANDGON

ART-lovers of Milan find Leonardo da Vinci's 500th anniversary, celebrated throughout Italy this year, an occasion for sadness, as well as pride. His greatest gift to this city, his fresco of "The Last Supper," painted between 1488 and 1497 at the convent refectory of Santa Maria delle Grazie, is nearing complete ruination.

Prof. Luigi Cresna, in charge of the preservation of the disintegrating fresco, said recently: "The painting is like an ageing lady with heart trouble whose life hangs in the balance. She may last for 20 more years. She may expire any minute."

"The Last Supper" has deteriorated for a number of reasons. Leonardo himself was responsible for its mortality. A plodding, meticulous worker, he experimented with new colours which would enable him to touch and retouch his frescoes (Michelangelo transcribed his sketches directly on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel with fast colours and made no attempt to revamp them). These colours already began to fade during his lifetime.

A bombardment of Milan in August, 1943, by the U.S. Air Force sealed the painting's doom. The convent was razed, leaving only the wall upon which "The Last Supper" was painted standing. War-weary Milanese neglected the remaining wall and tossed a tarpaulin over the fresco, leaving the masterpiece open to the ravages of the weather.

Italy's most gifted restorer, Mauro Pellicioli, came to the rescue after the war and he suddenly hit upon a new idea: to chip away the layers of paint superimposed on the original by restorers over the last 400 years and expose the true, if shadowy, outlines of Christ and the 12 disciples. But he has not yet decided whether to take this momentous step. It will be a decisive operation; it may further obscure the fresco and complete its ruin. On the other hand, it may give it a few more years of precious life. (ISANA)

THE SHEEP ARE BETTER THAN THE GOATS

An essay on political pessimism and personal optimism

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

LONDON.—

THOSE who have been disappointed by the result of the American elections, or by the result of the previous one, or by any democratic decision, are faced with a recurring and bitter temptation. "Sheep!" they say, or even "Swine!" and for a moment the whole ludicrous system seems intolerable. Yet in 1945, it may be, or it may be last week, they were smugly reminding those who disagreed that you can't fool all the people all the time, and that there is, after all, a fund of common sense...

There is no mystic virtue in democracy; it is our political system, burdened with all our outrageous weaknesses and errors. It is balanced precariously on a recurring act of faith—the faith that even if the people are shockingly wrong this time, they may, with our help, be right next time. Democracy depends, in fact, on an optimistic view of man as a social animal, and a conviction that, in this capacity, he will eventually and clumsily make the right decisions. He will do what must be done; he will not commit suicide. The alternative view leads directly to fascism, and more circuitously, to the form of communism which is now practised in Russia.

Useless Comparisons

How easy and how reasonable seems the first stage in this appealing argument! Men, it is said, are too ignorant, too wayward, too venal to decide their own political fate. It is rubbish to suppose that men are equal (and indeed it is); some are good at being chimney-sweeps, some are poets, and some are suited to government and administration. There lies the gross, initial fallacy by analogy. For these other activities can, to some extent, at least, be judged by results. A good sweep leaves cleaner chimneys behind him; a better poet is allowed to be better by the judgment of time. But to ask whether Lenin was a better politician than Churchill is absurd. Certainly one may discuss the relative merits of their means, of their political technique, but the merits of their opposing ends cannot fruitfully be argued.

And a democratic choice is usually a decision about ends, not about means. Whether we should do so or not, we vote for intentions, and not for mere competence.

We must constantly remember that, however badly we are equipped for ruling ourselves, there is no minority among us who could become our rulers without corruption. However contemptible it may seem, fear of public opinion is a less disastrous emotion than contempt for it. In fact, democracy depends on an optimism which is very nearly unwarrantable.

This is all the more difficult to maintain if we are confirmed pessimists in the field of private life — as we surely must be. Our personal lives, however significant, however much they may be enlivened by happiness and hope, are intrinsically tragic. We are, for example, the only animals who know that they will die. Our life-time is far too short for our ambitions. We shall be bereaved; we shall almost certainly fail to do what we hoped to do, and we shall waste nearly all our time in secondary and unworthy activities. We shall love those who cannot love us adequately in return, and we shall feel the gift of ourselves being inadequately. All these are the fixed dilemmas of the human condition, and only the most naive Marxist believe that politics can solve them.

In fact, we can be optimists in politics because we know that politics deal with a relatively easy field of human action. They deal with the removable obstacles to human happiness — with poverty and war and the various obstructions which prevent us from doing what we think we want to do. Nobody who has known these evils will make the mistake of underrating them, or of imagining that politics are trivial. Only a saint can be poor and happy, and politics properly disregard the saints. But politics have their proper field, and when they try to enlarge it by interfering with our tragic rights, they become intolerable.

We must be personal pessimists, or else we shall go mad with surprise and shock, we must be political optimists, or else we shall be ruled by monsters. It is often difficult to keep this balance. (OPNS)

Victory smile. — *Dwight Eisenhower makes a "victory vee" as he receives the news of Adlai Stevenson's concession of the Republican's victory* Express Photo

UNIVERSITY DEVELOPS JAZZ COURSE

BERKELEY, Calif. —

THE University of California, renowned for its cyclotron, football teams and graduate school, has another attraction, although not as widely known — a course called "A Survey of Jazz."

Wilbert Barranco, well-known when it comes to thumping on the upright, has been teaching jam piano classes in university extension courses since 1948 and is a graduate of the U.C. music department.

Barranco has worked with most of the jazz greats of his generation. He has arranged for Lionel Hampton, Les Hite and Meredith Wilson, and recorded with such artists as Ivy Anderson.

Barranco's explanation of jazz takes on a highbrow note in his lectures.

"It's not just Dixieland or any other single style," according to Barranco. "Dixieland, Chicago, jazz, blues, be-bop, ragtime, swing — all these are phases of the history of jazz. It began with the tribal music of primitive cultures and has its current expression in progressive jazz, along with revivals of older forms." Barranco said he is not a purist but belongs "to the school that thinks of jazz as a cumulative development of musical styles based upon creative improvisation on melody."

Gesher Profits from Gypsum

ONE has to climb steeply to reach Kibbutz Gesher. You have behind Lake Kinneret, the Jordan-Yarmuk confluency, pass the Jewish Naharayim power station, cross the lock-bridge and undermouth unfolds before you the Jordan Valley. You descend and face a load-bridge. Columns of white dust blow with the wind. Lorries unload blocks of grey crystalline rock which are transferred to a "bunker." After being reduced in size the blocks are reloaded onto larger lorries. Off they go to Haifa, to the Nesher Cement works.

The Gesher quarries are the only Israel gypsum resources being exploited. Hillside hollows from which thousands of tons of gypsum have been removed mark the countryside around the kibbutz. Pneumatic hammers and chisels are employed to break the rock down so that caterpillar excavators and shovels can load the loose blocks onto trucks. Gypsum quarrying is the kibbutz's main occupation and its garage and workshop maintains 20 vehicles.

Gesher, once an important cross-point on the Baghdad-Beirut route, was founded in 1938. The original site was destroyed by concentrated attacks of combined Iraqi, Syrian and Arab Legion forces at the close of the Mandate. At one time mixed farming was the kibbutz's main source of income. Even now the arable area is being extended and the abandoned Naharayim fields on the Israel side are being worked. Although there is abundant water from the Jordan available, extensive irrigation has not yet been achieved for lack of irrigation equipment. Hired labour is necessary in order to keep the full machine capacity of the quarry going. Demand exceeds supply, and at present 30,000 tons are produced annually. This figure could be stepped up considerably with more men and machines. Manufactured goods could then be produced from the gypsum. Plaster for walls and ceilings—casting and moulding plasters used in cornices—gypsum blocks for internal walls and partitions and aerated gypsum slabs for thermal insulation. Gypsum can be used in place of cement plastering and reinforced straw or reed plaster plates to cover surfaces.

Before the end of the Mandate this country imported gypsum from Cyprus. Local production did not then cover the needs of the expanding building industry. It was also cheaper to ship it to Northern Palestine—exploitation of gypsum is mainly a matter of expediency in transport. This is one of the reasons why the vast gypsum resources of the Southern Negev are still undeveloped.

Members of Ashdot Yaakov still remember the first days of gypsum exploitation. They were then employed by the neighbouring Menahemyia quarries to drill holes with "ballvinar" — the Arab name for big pointed iron rods—which were beaten into the hard rock till the hole was sufficiently deep to be loaded with explosives. The loosened blocks were then transported on donkey-back.

More and more uses will be found for gypsum which was used by the ancients in the pyramids of Egypt. With the world shortage of sulphur, giant plants rely on gypsum — a calcium sulphate — to convert it into sulphuric acid. "Chemicals and Fertilizers" in Haifa Bay plan to utilize quantities of gypsum and the expanding cement industry of Israel will certainly boost local production. Gesher has unlimited possibilities to profit from the natural resources.

ASHER BRAUNSFELD

The gypsum quarry at Kibbutz Gesher. Photo by Brum.

Lessons of 'Longstep'

By LEO HERMAN

A PRELIMINARY analysis of the just-over Operation Longstep in the Mediterranean showed that the Allies have nothing to fear from any surface action, now or in the near future, but that their weakest point is defence against torpedo and mine attacks.

Only some 25 submarines formed the enemy forces in Operation Longstep, and these had to deal with some 150 warships, hundreds of planes and armed merchant ships. Yet this "handful," "inflicted" heavy losses on the defending forces. Before being "annihilated," the subs sank, damaged or inflicted slight damage on 80 per cent of the warships and 70 per cent of the merchant convoy. This high percentage was, of course, made possible by swarms of mine-laying planes, which mined vulnerable points: Gibraltar, Dardanelles, Suez and the Straits of Messina, Otranto and Sicily, thus cutting off the various Mediterranean areas and making any effective movement of forces between these areas impossible for lengthy periods.

Unconventional Pattern

The operation did not follow the pattern of conventional naval manoeuvres, in which two fleets were arrayed against each other. Instead, it was designed to safeguard the vital Mediterranean sea lanes and lines of communication, and to test their defences. The tests were carried out under simulated combat conditions and represented a state of affairs in which hostilities had been going on for some time, following initial success by the Soviet forces which captured some bases on the northern shore of the Mediterranean and began full-scale submarine and air operations. Operation Longstep was divided into three phases: convoy warfare, anti-submarine hunter-killer operations and carrier strikes and amphibious operations.

In the first phase the convoys suffered total defeat. But in the second phase, the Allies had a partial success. The Hunter-Killer Forces succeeded in sinking a great number of subs, but some of these were exaggerated (32 "sure" kills were reported against 25 participating subs) and the hunters themselves suffered losses, mostly from mines.

The third phase was a success with reservation. Both the heavy carrier strikes and amphibious operations were carried out smoothly and with clockwork precision, but the reservations concerned the number of enemy subs likely to be encountered in a real war. If the number did not exceed 30-35, carrier and landing operations could be carried out with a good chance of success, but since the number was probably nearer 70-75, the outlook was not so rosy. The lesson of Operation Longstep:

The enemy must not be permitted to establish operational bases. Such bases must be annihilated by simultaneous naval, air and land action, executed by carrier forces and Marines. If enemy bases where subs can replenish and repair are established, the Allies' chances of success dwindle.

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	El. Al.	Rome, Paris, London, New York
Monday Nov. 17	E.A.L.	Frankfurt, Stockholm, Copenhagen
	El. Al.	Nicosia
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	El. Al.	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	El. Al.	Athens, Prague, Vienna
Tuesday Nov. 18	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
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	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
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Wednesday Nov. 19	E.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Manila
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Falcon, Shannon
	El. Al.	Athens, Paris, London, New York
Thursday Nov. 20	AIR CEYLON	London
	E.A.L.	Karachi, Colombo, Bangkok, Tokyo
	P.A.A.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Nicosia, Geneva, Paris, N.Y.
	El. Al.	Nicosia, Istanbul
	P.A.A.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, London
	El. Al.	Rome, Zurich, London
Friday Nov. 21	AIR FRANCE	Paris
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November 8, 1952

By KENNETH HARRIS

IN Washington, the nation's capital, the two or three days before the Presidential election were dark, humid, and oppressive. A few minutes after the election results had become certain, a beautiful day dawned slowly and steadily over the horizon.

"It's a symbol," said those people in Washington who wanted Eisenhower to win, looking at the sun shining in the clearest of blue skies, and being reminded of the spring.

"It's a symbol," might have said many other people in Washington, who had not wanted Eisenhower to win, looking at the last of the Autumn leaves, which, shrivelled and old upon their stems, seemed to wait only one more breath of wind before cascading to the window.

Sad City

Washington is not the place to be in when a Government has been turned out of office, especially when that Government has been in power for 20 years. It is a sad, disturbed and anxious place. The party whose representative is President of the United States is the "Boss" party. It appoints the heads of the various departments of the Government; it sets the social tone; it is the flame around which masses of lobbyists flutter with their womenfolk and expense accounts like so many ornamental but assiduous moths. The party which controls the Congress has the right to appoint the chairmen and the majority of members of all the Congressional Committees, which are very powerful bodies.

For 20 years, except for a brief spell of two years in which they lost control of the Lower House, the Democrats have controlled both Presidency and Congress. They have been the bosses. And now, the Democrats are on their way out. On their way out, too, are all the people they brought in.

The thousands of members of the permanent staffs are anxious too. They know that they will not get sacked, but they wonder how, after having worked under a prominent Democrat for 10, 15, or 20 years, they will be able to adapt themselves to working for a prominent Republican. Most anxious of all are those permanent staff members who work in Government departments whose alleged inefficiency or corruption became an issue of the election campaign.

"When they take over, they'll find out they were wrong about us," some of them say. But this is what they hope, not something they are certain about.

Diplomats Disappointed

In the State Department, which is responsible for the carrying out of American foreign policy, there is a feeling of deep disappointment, which is easy to understand. Adlai Stevenson, the Democrat, was a keen supporter and an uncompromising defender of America's recent foreign policy. He served as a delegate on three United Nations delegations. He was a personal friend of many top-ranking State Department officials. He helped to form the Department's policy.

Instead of him the next President is going to be a professional soldier — and the State Department officials are not automatically on the best of terms with the "military"—who during his campaign for office has criticised the State Department most for practically everything from the war-time Yalta agreement up to the present Korean war into which the State Department, Eisenhower says, "bungled the American people" and out which "it seems unable to extricate them".

Soldiers' Misgivings

Even in the Department of Defence — and you would expect that institution in which there are thousands of soldiers working day by day to be for Eisenhower — the General's election has been received with some misgivings. The top officers backed up President Truman when he denied Eisenhower's charge that the South Koreans were not being armed sufficiently quickly to enable them to replace American troops now fighting in Korea. And, further down the scale, hundreds of officers wonder whether Eisenhower has, as one of them put it to me, "peddled a promise of peace — at any price — in return for a ticket to the White House". Now, Eisenhower becomes their boss.

Even in the last two hours, I have heard a dozen arguments about who should have won the election begin, only to fizzle out quite soon and quite cheerfully and hopefully on both sides with the phrase "Oh, well, it's over now and it's time we had a change." No rancour, no tedious post mortems, no anxiety, no recriminations. Just a hopeful cheerful spirit, in which some good-humoured bewilderment and even scepticism are ingredients.

This, I think, is the real mood of the American people, not the mood of the people in Washington who are worried about their jobs.

(OPYR)

Library of Music

WHEN Prof. Leon Roth was abroad for some years, he put his large flat in Talbieh at the disposal of the National and University Library which, cut off from its main building and stores on Mt. Scopus, was in urgent need of a home. In no time, the new house was filled with shelves and books, and in one of the rooms, Prof. Roth's study, a new collection of notes and scores was installed.

Five years ago when the Library was forced to close its doors, it was faced with the task of making a fresh start without lowering its standards. In the Music Department, for instance, a campaign was launched, and the activities of special collection and propaganda committees in various countries, particularly the U.S., soon resulted in donations of notes and scores from musicians and music lovers.

3,000 Items

In New York, it was, foremost, Mrs. Ethel Cohen who took up this idea. Together with Leonard Bernstein, she was able to enlist the help of the late Serge Koussevitzky, who decided to present the NUBL with his own music collection in France. This arrived here two and a half years ago, and was to form the core of a large collection in America. The Koussevitzky Collection of the NUBL, was sponsored by a committee whose leading figure was the conductor himself, assisted by many well-known musicians, music publishers and music lovers. Since Mr. Koussevitzky's death, his wife, Mrs. Olga Koussevitzky, assisted by Leonard Bernstein's secretary, Miss Helen Coates, has been active in furthering the work.

Today the music collection consists of about 3,000 items, including operas, oratorios, orchestral works (scores and parts), chamber music, vocal music and music for solo instruments. Among them are 46 volumes of the works of Bach published by the Bach Society, as well as the 24-volume total work of Beethoven (Breitkopf and Hartel), both in new American editions. The collection, which is steadily being augmented, contains American, Russian, French and German music, in addition to Israel music. Next to large scores, great stress is laid on the completion of pocket scores, in which task the Library has actively been supported by the conductor, Mr. Freudenthal.

It is the main purpose of the music collection of the NUBL to prepare the ground for a Chair of Music at the University, which is being planned for the near future. Apart from this, the Music Section undertakes to make its material available to the orchestras, radio, conservatories, as well as music scholars and writers in the country.

K. R.

BRITANNIA RULED BY AIR WAVES

A RECENT issue of Britain's "Radio Times" has a quotation from a recent Russian broadcast — "The BBC is in the filthy hands of the fiercest enemies of their country". The British listener had probably not realised the kind of people to whom he is paying his pound a year. Certainly, he cannot have known that the Governors of the BBC were subject to soap rationing in a country which seems ever to be marketing some new brand of washing powder. Nevertheless, truth will out, and both British and Russian listeners know at last exactly what is going on in Broadcasting House.

In propaganda between nations, just as in private life, there is much willingness to set other people free from mistaken thinking about themselves. One is always glad to help a deluded fellow see himself (or his Government, his standing in the tennis club, as the case may be) in a clearer light. This is a service which we give ungrudgingly. Many a Communist comrade, as he listened to the above quoted words rippling outwards upon the radio medium, must have felt elated at this rescue of capitalist victims from error. At last they had received the key to inner meanings. "Forces Favourites," and "Housewife's Choice" become clear pointers to bourgeois licentiousness; and "Music Hall" and the talks on gardening are unmasked as cruel weapons in the class war. Obviously, too, the Governors of the BBC keep away from television because of those hands.

W. L. R.

Radio Review

Kol Yisrael Performs Its Primary Function

THE solemn events of the past week have emphasised the central role of radio in the life of the nation. The entire people has listened intently to the news bulletins and to the special programmes devoted to the late President. The radio has served as a great uniting force, every citizen has been able to listen to Sunday's cabinet session, in Monday's memorial meeting of the Knesset, and in Tuesday's moving ceremony at Rehovot (except those poor Jerusalemites who had no electricity at that time); the power shortage also prevented the scheduled rebroadcast of the tape-recording that evening as the news had to be transmitted from the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium when the power failed at the studios).

The funeral "reportage," however, suffered from too much prepared script and too little actual descriptive reporting. The very difficult job of capturing the atmosphere of a solemn scene would seem to require more experience in running commentary broadcasting than our Kol Yisrael staff have had.

On the other hand, in the studio the readings from Dr. Weizmann's speeches were presented with dignity and feeling, and succeeded in conveying some of the qualities of his greatness. It would not have been amiss to fill the many gaps in transmission with serious music, but by and large Kol Yisrael deserves a tribute for its handling of the occasion.

I must confess to being a devotee of Request Programmes. Classical Music Requests, Hebrew Song Requests, Foreign Song Requests, Cantoral Requests, Hospital Requests, Soldiers' Requests, Housewives' Requests, —, all provide welcome grist for my listening mill. One of the reasons for the popularity of these features with the non-requesting public is their unexpectedness. This applies especially to the general song request features broadcast over Kol Yisrael on Tuesday evenings and Galai Zahal on Wednesdays.

Last week, however, I was startled out of my complacent enjoyment by the injection of an innovation — the Telephonic Request Programme. It seems that Kol Yisrael has at last caught up with Graham Bell and is going in for phoning on a big scale. We had the Telephonic Musical Quiz. We are having the Telephonic Lucky Listener. And now there is the latest accession — the Telephonic Record Request.

The initial experiment in this new type of programme left me very uncomfortable. The phone was going off all the time. One long-distance call came from Jerusalem but was informed that the feature was meant for Tel Aviv callers. One request for a popular classical record was rejected as only songs and dances were allowed. Only snatches of the chosen records were heard, except for one embarrassing period when no calls came in and the announcer had to fade the music under an appeal to the public to get phoning.

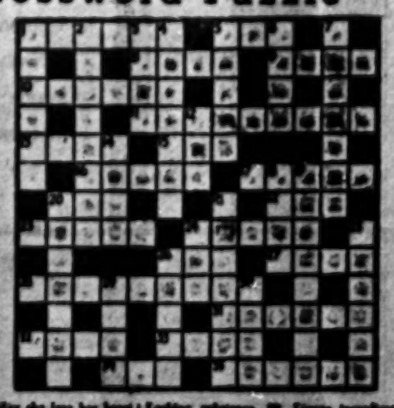
My antipathy to telephonic programmes may be personal, but the desire to hear a piece of music in its entirety is general. It is essential to remember that a very small fraction of the listeners is interested in the requesters, whereas everyone wants to hear the music. If this feature is to be retained, it needs recasting. The phone not be left to ring indiscriminately all the time. A control switchboard should hold calls until the record is finished; alternatively all the requests could be gathered at the beginning of the programme and the rest of the time devoted just to music. I also have the feeling that letting anyone ring up and talk over the air may one day lead to abuse. I rather long for those dull, pedestrian request programmes when the announcer merely read the names. It allowed proper programme planning and also gave one the opportunity of closing one's ears between discs.

A few months ago, I commented that we were getting too much Shmuel Rosen; since then he has been heard less indiscriminately and more judiciously. Now there is a new threat of ubiquity — Yitzchak Shimoni. Last Thursday evening at 7.30 he told us just where to go. Immediately after this he introduced, produced and took part in '777 Metres'. Fifteen minutes later he was back announcing 'The Week in the Knesset.' And before the evening was out he returned in full swing with 'The Lucky Listener'. A little more careful planning, please.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Spanish music (Sunday at 7.30); 'The Grapes of Wrath' (Monday at 9); Report on Tiberias (Wednesday at 8); Collegium Musicum (Thursday at 8.45).

AUDIO.

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: — 1. Capital place. 5. Descriptive of an idiot's head? 8. A help in the cage. 9. Stir up the fire. 10. River of India. 11. Piece for the modern razor? 13. World day (a name if you said "one")? 15. Chasing pursuit of. 16. Seeking consent. 17. Growing corn seeds. 20. There's time for it in the afternoon. 22. Is, of Arabic. 23. Animal in charge of a child? 24. Conclusion. 26. A bit of business in the Bible. 27. Out of order about. 28. Spoke in a loud manner? 31. May she lose her heart to a Dane? 32. I show a friend round the wood. 33. Bill brothers 34. May make for quietude in the country. 35. You need a vehicle in this game.

DOWN: — 1. What's left. 2. Less than a score. 3. How to make paper. 4. Proverb to refuse at first? 6. May call for fears of ceiling? 6. A sloping result? 7. It's an open end to have lasting success. 12. In which to cross a road. 14. Rumour. 18. Dry and withered. 19. Fuss for an improved 20. Not of ancient Ireland. 21. Ire, 23. Rabbinical quotation? 25. Ruled by Gamliel. 29. Dare to drink? 30. Loading substance. 31. Utters ingredient. 34. Plain of gold, each of Saul.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS: — 1. Sable. 5. Ran. 8. Gun. 9. Gum. 10. Respect. 11. Tide-mill. 13. Fort (Gen). 15. Ear. 16. Tricks. 17. Bream. 20. Bad. 22. (Ins) Ben. 23. Fiddle. 24. Fred. 26. Tea. 27. (Of) Acid. 28. Discreet. 31. Elder. 32. Sea. 33. Bless. 34. Tip. 35. Rascal.

DOWN: — 1. Savage. 2. Ringmaid. 3. Bun. 4. Enable. 5. Rent. 6. Ant. 7. Mid. 8. Gridiron. 14. Rue (r). 15. Tide. 18. Aeon. 19. Sabbath. 21. Dreidel. 22. Tenth. 25. Fire. 27. Ad-vent. 29. Scene. 30. Ferry. 31. Ebb. 33. Ken.

BRITAIN'S ADVANCES OF RACIAL EQUALITY

South American Melting Pot

By J. HALCRO FERGUSON

LONDON. —

EVERY October the Republics of Latin America celebrate *el dia de la Raza*, the Day of the Race, on the anniversary of the arrival of Christopher Columbus. In fact, this is a misnomer, for there is no such thing as a Latin American race — indeed, many Latin Americans prefer the phrase Indo-American or even the cumbrous, but reasonably accurate, Indo-Afro-American.

America was not a racially homogeneous continent even when Columbus first set foot on its soil. What is now Canada, the United States and northern Mexico was inhabited by the nomadic tribes which later came to be known as Redskins. The major part of Mexico was dominated by the efficient, highly organised and warlike Aztecs, who had overcome the more pacific and more high-cultured civilisations which preceded them rather as Greece was overcome by Rome. The West Indies, where Columbus first landed, were populated by the amiable but backward Arawaks, now extinct.

In South America the monotheistic, semi-clerical, "socialist Empire" of the Incas dominated Peru, Ecuador, Southern Colombia, Western Bolivia, Northern Chile, and parts of Brazil and Argentina. In this vast area the Quechua language, *Lingua franca* of the Inca Empire, is still spoken by several million people. Eastern Bolivia, Paraguay, and adjacent parts of what are now Brazil and Argentina were controlled by the primitive warrior-Empire, similar to that of the Sulus, of the Tupi-Guaranies. The highlands of Colombia were in the hands of the Chibchas, an organised but not highly advanced people. The rest of the continent, including what is now Argentina, was inhabited by primitive tribes living by hunting and fishing.

Cultural Impact

With the exception of the unfortunate Arawaks, descendants of all these people—pure-blooded or mixed—still live in the continent today. But to them have been added millions of others of non-continental stock. The Spaniards became the ruling race from Texas to Cape Horn, the French settled in Haiti, and elsewhere the Portuguese took over — in name at least — most of what is now Brazil, and the Dutch had a brief hegemony over the Guianas. In many cases the invaders were comparatively few in number, but their cultural impact was far greater than that, for instance, of the British in India, or even the French in North Africa.

Later came other streams, willing or unwilling, of immigrants. Negro slaves were imported into parts of Mexico and Central America, all of the West Indies, Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, and the coastal regions of Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. When the slaves were emancipated, cheap labour from China was brought to the Pacific coast, and later followed by Chinese settlers and traders who prospered along the shores of Peru and other countries.

In the middle of the nineteenth century there came thousands of new immigrants from all over the world: Italians and Germans established railways, hairdressers and farms; Hungarians; the well-named anti-English Welshmen and Irishmen; Greeks founded the restaurants; a large Jewish immigration was picked up in the Argentine; Frenchmen of Indre River appearance came in boat-loads to Brazil, and to all these were added Syrians and Lebanese, Poles, Greeks, Dutchmen, Austrians, Frenchmen, and, of course, Spaniards and Portuguese. Hitler World War II drove numbers who were swollen by Germans who opposed Hitler, and after it by other Germans who had supported him.

Religious Unity

This racial melting-pot might well have caused the same frightening problems as face Africa and other parts of the world today. That on the whole it has not done so is due to many factors including the unifying force of the near-universality of the Catholic religion, which draws no racial boundaries; the lack of race-consciousness of many of the former Spanish and Portuguese rulers, and the low density of population, reducing the possibility of racial clashes. The example always held up to the world, of course, is Brazil, with its huge Negro population. Brazil, which teaches racial equality in its elementary schools, has indeed progressed remarkably swiftly from the worst excesses of slavery through paternalism to a definite pride in its utter lack of a colour bar, though, for obvious historical reasons (slavery was not abolished until 1888), Afro-Brazilians are in general lower down the economic scale than people of European descent. Apart from the more primitive Indians, the only race in Brazil which has not so far been assimilated is the Japanese, because the Japanese look down on other Brazilians and ostracise any member of their community who intermarries or adopts Brazilian ways. Some Germans have the same attitude, but in public pretend otherwise.

Argentina's Success

Argentina has practically no racial problem. Today the only pure Indians left are those in the backward areas along the Bolivian border, and the Negroes have nearly all gone northwards. The immigrants have assimilated more or less rapidly, but tend to settle into particular occupations: Spaniards are grocers, elevator-operators and taxi-drivers, Greeks and Yugoslavs preside over tobacco-kiosks, Japanese grow flowers and run dry-cleaning establishments, Jews, Syrians and Lebanese are importers and textile-merchants, Italians are small farmers, and Poles factory-workers. The degree of racial integration is shown by the fact that among high Argentine Government officials in the period preceding Peron's first election were the surnames Gilbert, Von der Becke, Ramirez, Tauber, Mittelbach and Rawson, while two recent Ambassadors to London have been Le Breton and Hogan.

Chile is truly a nation with no racial headaches. It is the only Latin American country where the Spaniards found the natives, the Araucanos, so tough that instead of conquering them they signed a treaty with them, which still holds good, and Chileans today boast of it if they have Araucanian blood. For the rest, Chile is a European country with a Basque aristocracy, and absorbs European immigrants with astonishing rapidity.

Peru's Problem

Peru, in contrast to Chile, has a problem. Along the coast there are few people of pure blood — they are a mixture of Spanish, Indian, Negro, Chinese, and other races — but up in the mountains society is still feudal, with Spanish landowners and Indian labourers and peasants. The few people of mixed blood (the cholos), most of them small traders, are disliked by both Spaniards and Indians, though on the more progressive coast it is the cholos who fill all the professions. The Peruvian highlands present a long-neglected and largely economic problem, of the kind which caused the bitter, bloodstained revolution in neighbouring Bolivia in April of this year.

Mexico has perhaps achieved the most remarkable fusion of very different races of all the "Latin" countries. The average Mexican owes, both culturally and racially, an almost equal debt to Europe and to the country of his birth. There remain large sections which will still preserve Indian customs, clothing, and languages, as there also remains a limited aristocratic Spanish caste, but all but the most fanatically conservative of even these groups consider themselves Mexicans first and anything else a long way afterwards.

After the April Revolution in Bolivia, the new President, Dr. Paz Estenssoro, in the course of a speech to thousands of his supporters, had occasion to refer to the sufferings of hoarders and speculators. A man in the crowd shouted: "Down with the Jews!" Dr. Paz looked up. "The national revolutionary party knows no racial distinctions."

The crowd, mostly Indians, cheered him, and next morning the chief newspaper in the country gave the President's unprecedented retort a front-page banner headline. The people and the paper were echoing the feelings of the vast majority of Latin America's 150 millions, (OPYR) whatever race.

This is the last of three articles by Mr. Ferguson. The others appeared on Nov. 5 and 7.

PERSONALITY PORTRAIT

Playwright from the Sea

THE drama "The Captain" which Habimah will perform for the first time on Saturday night was conceived in a fashion which may be called typically Israeli. It was created in the hard, realistic manner, and its author "Josh" (pen-name of Joshua Halevi) lived — so to speak—through his own dress-rehearsals long before his play was brought onto the stage of Israel's foremost theatre. Haifa-born Josh was a Palmach-man who in 1943 was transferred to the Palyam (naval commandos) and sent on various missions abroad in connection with Aliya Bet. Among his other accomplishments, he belonged to the crew of the "Theodor Herzl" which brought 2,600 immigrants to Palestine. Later he worked in camps in France and in 1949 started as an ordinary seaman in the Israel Merchant Marine, first on the "Negba" and later on the "Zion II." He is now serving on the "Kommemiut" and took one month's leave to assist at rehearsals of "The Captain."

While on the sea, and even on dangerous missions, he wrote short stories which were later published in various newspapers and magazines. One of them was read by friends before it was given to a newspaper—and Josh was told that the story in question had so many dramatic ingredients that it should be elaborated into a play.

Josh had, of course, never written a play. He therefore brought a book, "The Art of Dramatic Writing," by Lajos Egri, read it carefully, and started to make a drama from his story. When he had finished he showed the play to Israel Becker, actor at Habimah—and together, the newcomer into the art of drama-writing, and the versatile actor re-wrote the play.

The result is a three-act play with an all male-cast. The action takes place on board a ship called "Esnuit" during her voyage between New York and Haifa. Israel Becker is the producer.

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A RE-EXAMINATION OF AIMS

Secondary Education in Israel

By Arthur Saul Sager

TWO peculiar notions which characterized the liberalism of the Victorian age were imported into Jewish thought by way of the Haskalah. One was that the universal spread of education would be the panacea for all the ills and troubles affecting humanity and the other was that a continually expanding liberalism would bring a sort of earthly Paradise such as that described in William Morris's "News from Nowhere" or that envisaged for the Jewish people in Israel by two generations of Zionist propaganda.

One of the popular formulations of this educational panacea theory was crystallized in the phrase "to know all is to understand all." Since, obviously the increase of understanding is the surest way of increasing human happiness, the logical conclusion drawn by the pioneers of the Israel educational system was that the child should be taught a smattering of everything. Educators talked smugly of the bad old days when all pupils learned was Bible and Talmud and they were full of pride at their successful introduction into the curriculum of subjects such as History, Geography, Nature Study, Mathematics, Science, etc. In this, of course, they were no whit inferior to their Gentile contemporaries who imagined the addition of "subjects" to the curriculum was the beginning of the golden age.

Re-Examination

These subjects were, in the main, taught in a wooden, lifeless way. Geography and Nature Study, for example, which should prove the most fascinating of subjects, became the most tiresome and boring. History which should have aroused the very young child to a sense of his national consciousness and the older child to a sense of social values, became at best a means of inflaming jingoistic patriotism and, at its worst, a dull memorisation of dates, battles and reigns.

In latter years, with the advance to the front line of popularity of many new scientific subjects the pressure to add new subjects to the Secondary High School curriculum has steadily increased. It is, however, not too much to say that the curriculum has not been drastically revised for nearly a generation of the Israel secondary school although advances have been made in method and organisation. It must also be added, in all fairness, that the whole question of the syllabus is now under active re-examination by the Education Ministry. What one fears is the innate conservatism of official bodies.

It must be emphasised that the very attempts of educationalists in the recent past to bring the whole of life into the understanding of the pupil have been the means of dulling his perception and understanding. By providing him with a smattering of so many kinds of knowledge they have given him a false intellectual perspective. Because the pupil has learnt a few definitions and principles, he, to put it colloquially, believes he "knows it all."

As a consequence, we are faced today—the reference is to secondary education everywhere just as much as in Israel — with a generation which is the most gullible in human history. It allows itself to be deceived by any agency which decks its material out in the lastest scientific jargon. The reverence for the material sciences has become a universal superstition and the spirit of free enquiry, of impartial, true scientific judgment has been stifled.

Dewey in his book "School and Society" draws attention to this sundering of the school curriculum from life. He blames our modern civilisation which has removed the child from the primary sources of his existence, from the direct personal observation of the processes of the manufacture of the most common objects and from the personal experience of the growth and production of the most common foods. He suggests the inclusion of pioneer handicrafts into the primary curriculum.

Kibbutz Schools

In Israel, of course, there is a specific section of the educational field in which this requirement has been met quite naturally and not at all artificially as in Dewey's system. The schools in kibbutzim and in institutions run by Youth Aliyah to a large extent co-ordinate the intellectual growth of the child with his understanding of the basic processes of economy, but what they gain in this essential training they lose in the lack of a far-reaching higher education. They are producing an enlightened and balanced citizen for a rural economy but have not yet begun to contribute to the needs of the nation in the field of technical and skilled personnel. It must be stated, however, that of the figure of 2,831 children enrolled in secondary classes last year, as distinct from secondary schools, a large number consists of pupils attending such groups in various kibbutzim.

Secondary or further education is absolutely essential to the very existence, let alone the progress, of any modern State. In Israel there are additional considerations which make it vital far beyond any imperative it holds for other countries. It is admitted everywhere today that the old method of primary education only succeeded in imparting the most elementary literacy to all except the most outstanding pupils. The average came out of school with the ability to read only the simplest of texts, while the whole field of literature and belles lettres was closed to them. Their skill in adding and subtracting with any degree of celerity was at a minimum.

What are the results of this? The obvious ones, on the most utilitarian levels, are a slowing down in everyone of the simplest processes of everyday life. Examples are at hand for everyone to see. The shopkeeper slowly and painfully adding up his bill and laboriously giving change while the customer breathes heavily in his face, painstakingly checking his figures during which the queue of impatient customers grows in length, is a daily phenomenon in Israel. So is the doorkeeper in the Government office blinking his eyes unintelligibly over your letter, assimilating its contents incorrectly and finally sending you to the wrong department.

Trained Mental Habits

These are not just special cases but examples which could be multiplied in every phase of daily life. Speed in reading a printed page and assimilating its contents is a skill which rarely comes without a further education. It is essential for efficient administrative work of all sorts. The ability to make a mental selection and adjustment of facts, to acquire an associative memory and other trained mental habits is essential if society is to function properly. They should be the possession of every servant of the public be he a great statesman, or just a clerk in government, municipal, bank, shop, transport or any form of service which entails decisions on any level and contact with the public. If this is true of all countries, how much more does it apply to Israel where one has to add the difficulties of the novel forms and institutions of public life and service administered for a new heterogeneous population of different origins and varying standards of culture.

The moulding of these elements into a nation cannot be achieved by the education provided by the elementary school system alone. The further education given in a secondary school is required to bring us even approximately near to this aim. The obvious requirements of the State have not been mentioned — but where are we to find the intellectuals who must staff all administrative and clerical posts except from the graduates of secondary schools; to say nothing of recruits to the professions, doctors, lawyers, dentists, teachers, accountants, agronomists and other technical workers without whom a modern economy cannot function.

This is the first of three articles on Secondary Education.

Hanukka Toy Fund

Felick of ma'barа Orah in the Jerusalem hills is fascinated with his Israel made rocking horse, Hanukka gift of The POST-HAAD Toy Fund. Photo by Hirshbein

UP and down the country — from Dan to Elath — the children of Israel are waiting—for within a month, Hanukka, the Festival of Lights, of joy and of laughter—the time for fun and games, for giving and receiving toys and sweets and girls of every kind, will glow once again. And once again, those of us throughout the country who have the good fortune to be able to GIVE, can dig deep into our cupboards for those discarded toys and games can add our sweets, and casiest of all—collect donations, large and small, from all our relatives and all our friends.

Eager for Lights

For, in the ma'barot, in schools and kindergartens and youth centres, there are children in need. They, too, are waiting. They are waiting for the holiday to be bright and gay—they look forward to receiving toys and games, for they have few. Life in the ma'barot and an institution is hard and drab, and even more than our own, these children are eager for the lights and the bright gifts that come with Hanukka: it is for us to give—and for the children to receive.

With this picture clearly before us — *The Jerusalem POST*-Sa'ad Toy Fund begins its Fourth Hanukka Campaign today. There are 30 more days to go. As they did last year, we hope most of all that schoolchildren all over the country will help to collect toys and gifts in their schools and among their neighbours. As they did last year, we hope, too, that mothers and fathers, grandmothers and grandfathers (remembering something of the sweetness of past joyful holidays that have gone before) will number the "children of the ma'barot" among their own when shopping for dolls and wagons, Mickey Mouse and rubber balls.

Even the newest of new citizens must be remembered on this, their first Hanukka, and a prosaic cheque or IL.5-note can quickly be transformed into cosy, soft material for layettes and tiny baby clothes.

This year in cooperation with the Ministry of Social Welfare we have chosen a 100 "neediest places" among the many that need help—and to these we will take your gifts and your donations—however large, however small.

'Neediest Places'

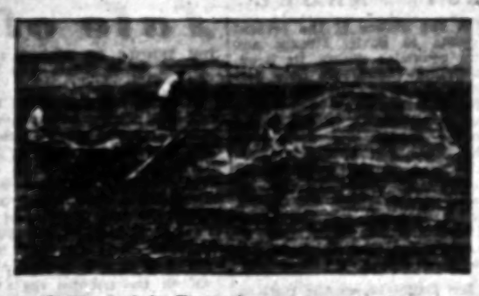
All of us who have seen joy and delight brighten a small and face at the sight of a gaily-dressed doll, and a little girl's tremulous happiness in holding it close, or the look of wrapt amazement and pleasure in the eyes of a little boy astride a brightly-painted rocking-horse, will need no further appeals — our eagerness to give will match their joy in receiving. MAKE THIS—THE POST-SA'AD TOY FUND—YOUR SPECIAL HANUKKA GIFT.

CALLING ALL TOURISTS

Treasure House of the Past

FROM time immemorial the shores of the Sea of Galilee have been settled by man. In fact, even before the appearance of Homo Sapiens on the face of the earth, his pre-historic ancestors roamed the crags and valleys circling the Lake. One deep cleft in the mountain honey-combed with caves has yielded some of the earliest pre-historic remains—"Galilee man" over 100,000 years old. The southern shores of the Lake were the site of one of the earliest civilized settlements of neolithic times and the extensive excavations of Beth Yerah, "House of the Moon" — have brought to light the ruins of what was perhaps the earliest town in the country, over 7,000 years old.

But history alone cannot explain the eternal fascination of this eight miles long, four miles wide expanse of inland sea. Tiberias is one of the four holy cities where the tombs of such famed sages as Maimonides and Rabbi Meir Ba'al Haness (the miracle man) are found. Jesus Christ's early miracles were performed on or around the shores of the Lake and the first apostles — among them Simon Peter the fisherman—dwelt and laboured here; overlooking the deep blue waters are the twin crags known as the "Horns of Hittin," sheltering an ancient volcanic crater sacred to the Druse faith as the tomb of their prophet Jethro.



Fishing in Lake Kinneret Photo by Schlesinger.

The monumental remains of the past are as closely grouped round the shores of the sea as beads on the thread of a necklace. The second century Synagogue of Capernaum, traditionally built by the centurion whose servant Christ healed; splendid mosaics at Ain-et-Tabgha, traditional site of the miracle of the loaves and fish; the black basalt ruins of Hellenistic Khorazin and the shrines of the Beatitude marking the legendary site of the Sermon of the Mount; the fascinating ruins of Hippost (modern Susseita), a leading city of the Decapolis 1,900 years ago; the superimposed layers of archaeological remains at Beth Yerah and the ancient baths of Tiberias; and, of course, the imposing Tomb of Rabbi Meir, the Miracle Man, a modern building of the site of the second century Talmudic sage.

Past Glory

It is, however, not only the eye that feels the impact of historic fame; the ear too recognises the well remembered names of past glory. Magdala and the Plain of Genesereth, home of Mary Magdalan, the River Jordan sanctified in so many religious rites, the Plain of Arbel where the Saracens inflicted the decisive defeat upon the Crusaders over 700 years ago. What vivid pictures are conjured up by the very sound of these names.

And on the subject of names, there are romantic associations attached to every aspect of this Sea. Some say that the Hebrew name "Kinnereth" describes the shape of the Lake which is likened to that of the Kinnor, the musical instrument of the Psalms, and usually known as the harp. Another nomenclature, the Sea of Tiberias, is connected with the Emperor Tiberius after whom the town of Tiberias is named. And the Sea of Galilee has been sung by countless poets throughout the ages, with perhaps the best image being Byron's "blue wave rolling nightly on deep Galilee".

It is not antiquity alone, however, that brings this region to the traveller's attention. Here in the shadow of Tiberias' sea walls, the first modern experiment in the revival of the Jewish state was made when Don Joseph Nasi of Naxos was granted a ducal domain by the Turkish Sultan for the establishment of a national Jewish centre; the southern shores of the Lake were the site of the first communal settlement in the country, Degania — founded in 1909, a living reminder of the practical vision of Zionism's early pioneers; the town of Tiberias itself was the first to hoist the flag of Israel's liberation when the Arab attack of 1948 failed.

Perhaps here in this historic region, more than any other in Israel, the past and the present are abundantly clear to the traveller. For the new towns and settlements of the future are growing up on sites intimately connected with the ancient manifestations of human civilisation.

I.H.N.

A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE

LONDON.—Thousands of Londoners queued up at 9.30 a.m. during February and March, to see the evening performances of this Warner Bros. outstanding screen success, unanimously acclaimed by the whole of the British press. The film broke all box-office records in the capital's leading West End Cinema—Studio One.

Vivien Leigh, the "Oscar" winner for 1951, gives the performance of her life as Blanche, the forlorn Southern schoolmistress, who tries so hard to stay a lady. Matching her unique performance is Marlon Brando as her brother-in-law, the brutish Stan. The whole is set in the old French quarter of New Orleans.

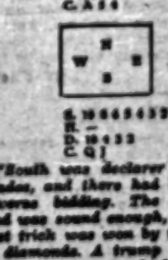
The film is due to appear shortly on the screen of Tel Aviv's new Chen Cinema. Later it will travel to other Israel towns. Israel residents will queue with pleasure for — "A Streetcar Named Desire."

(Advt.)

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

THE RUSSELL ROOSEN CONTEST

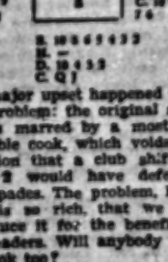
PROBLEM No. 4



"South was declarer at four spades, and there had been no adverse bidding. The opening lead was sound enough, and the first trick was won by the king of diamonds. A trump was led at trick 2, after which no defence could defeat the contract. The contract could have been set at trick 2 but only by the lead of a club, although neither defender held less than two clubs.

The question is:—What are the exact cards in the East and West hands? (Any solution in which cards can be interchanged without altering the result, will be considered incorrect.) How does South win 10 tricks against any defence after the diamond opening and trump shift?"

So much for the official problem. The composer's solution is so difficult to find that, as heretofore, we prefer to give our readers the full official distribution; their's will be the task to show the correct play for the ten tricks:—



A major upset happened with this problem: the original solution is marred by a most regrettable cook, which voids the condition that a club shift at trick 2 would have defeated four spades. The problem, however, is so rich, that we still reproduce it for the benefit of our readers. Will anybody spot the cook too?

Please address your reply to the Tel Aviv office of *The POST*. The solution will appear on Friday, November 28

Women in U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON. — TWO newcomers will be among an all-time record number of 12 women members of the U.S. Congress when it convenes here next January, according to the latest returns in America's recent nation-wide election.

They are Mrs. Leonor A. Sullivan of Missouri and Mrs. Gracie Pfost of Idaho. Both were Democratic candidates for the House of Representatives, lower chamber of the Congress. Mrs. Sullivan defeated her opponent by a substantial margin while Mrs. Pfost is maintaining her lead in a close contest with the present incumbent Representative John R. Wood, a Republican.

Campaign Manager

Mrs. Sullivan served from 1943 to 1950 as an administrative assistant to her husband John B. Sullivan, while he was a Congressman from Missouri. She also served as his campaign manager in five previous primary and election campaigns. Before that time, the new Congresswoman had nearly 20 years business experience with a large manufacturing company in the city of St. Louis.

Mrs. Pfost was reared on a farm in Idaho's Boise Valley and is an accomplished sportswoman and leading clubwoman. Her husband, John Walter, has accompanied her on many campaigns for the Democratic party in that Western state. A charter member and officer of the Idaho Young Democratic State Organization, she has served as a delegate to Democratic National Conventions where she was chosen a member of the important platform and resolution committee.

The other nine women members elected to the House of Representatives were incumbents. The only woman member of the Senate, upper chamber of the Congress, Senator Margret Chase Smith, Republican, Maine, was not a candidate in this election since her term does not expire until 1955. She served as a member of the House for eight and a half years before her election to the Senate.

Mother and Son

The six Republican women representatives re-elected are Edith Nouse Rogers, Mass.; Frances P. Bolton, Ohio; Katherine St. George, New York; Cecil M. Harden, Indiana; Marguerite S. Church, Illinois; and Ruth Thompson, Michigan. Mrs. Rogers, first elected to the House in 1925 has been re-elected to all succeeding congresses, and is noted for her work on the Veterans' Affairs and Foreign Affairs Committees.

Mrs. Bolton becomes the first mother to serve in Congress beside her son, who was also elected to the House by an adjacent district in their home state. Expected in 1940 to fill the unexpired term of her late husband in the 76th Congress, Mrs. Bolton has been re-elected to all succeeding congresses and has served nine years on the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The three elected Democratic women members of the House are Mrs. Edna F. Kelly, New York; Mrs. Maude Elizabeth Kee, West Virginia; and Mrs. Vera Buchanan Pennsylvania. Representative Kelly served as a member of the House Foreign Affair Committee in the last Congress. Representatives Kee and Buchanan were members of the House Veterans' Affairs and Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees, respectively, in the 82nd Congress.

If Mrs. Pfost holds her lead, she will make the record of 12 women members in the Congress the highest in American history. The previous high was 11 members in the 82nd and the 79th Congresses. The two newcomers will bring the total number of women who have been reelected or appointed to the Congresses to 83. The first was Miss Jeanette Rankin, Republican, elected in 1916 to the House from the State of Montana. *(UBIR)*

Some Things My Mother Makes

By Molly Lyons Ben-David

WHAT cooking I learned was at my mother's kitchen shelf; from her I learned the flavour-value of such tricks as slow cooking, mild seasoning to call out the natural taste of the basic ingredients. She taught me how to make russel meat, lokshin kugel, gefilte fish, tzimmis, peroshki and all the East-European dishes in which she excels. She took with equal talent to the dishes of Canada: apple pie, crunchy salads, fudge. In Israel she taught me how to tackle the eggplant, the avocado, and to stuff a kusa when we first came and were bewildered by these strange fruits of the land. Here are some of her favourite recipes from the Old Country, the New World and the Old-New Land:

Baked Whole Fish

Clean a whole fish. Stuff the opening with a savoury dressing made of bread crumbs, melted margarine, grated onion, grated rind and juice of a lemon, chopped parsley, fresh or powdered egg, salt and pepper. Milk can be used in place of the egg.

Sew up the fish or fasten with skewers. Bake on a greased pan in a very hot oven, basting often with fat, until the skin is brown and crisp.

Fish Consomme

Boil a fish, including head (or use head only). Remove fish. To this stock add onion, parsley, a bay leaf, peppercorns, one or two cloves, a piece of garlic, and any vegetable in season, particularly of the orange variety such as carrot or squash. Cook and remove vegetables (these make nice patties to serve with the fish). Now add tomato puree (you can use ketchup now on the market) and a dash of paprika. Serve with boiled rice. Naturally, salt to taste and if you like add just a hint of sugar and lemon juice.

Pickled Herring

Clean herrings and soak overnight. Divide the herrings into fillets and arrange in a jar with peppercorns, a few bay leaves. Separately cook sliced onions in a vinegar solution. When this solution (2/3 vinegar and 1/3 water and a tbsp. sugar to each pint) is cool, pour over the herring. Marinate overnight. It will keep for some time.

Baked Potatoes

Mama's favourite Saturday night supper was pickled herring with black olives, tomato slices, cabbage salad and potatoes baked in their skins. You can make them in a wonder pot if you haven't got an oven. Scrub the potatoes, selecting those of medium size and bake in a hot oven. When tender, make an incision in each and put in a piece of margarine which will melt into potato. Serve hot.

Hellgeheite (Stuffed Cabbage)

Pour boiling water over cabbage leaves, leave for about ten minutes and then drain. Mix raw chopped beef and cooked rice, add chopped onion, salt and pepper. Put a portion into the centre of each cabbage leaf, roll up and place in pan with the open side down. It is wise to have a leaf or two of the cabbage in the bottom of the pan. Cover the rolls with tomato sauce or plenty of sliced tomatoes and water. Cook gently for two hours. If you like you can add a little sugar and lemon juice at the end of the cooking.

String Beans and Tomato

Gently stew the string beans until tender. Drain (but keep the stock for making vegetable soup) when almost tender. Cut in tomatoes and add very finely chopped onion, salt and pepper and a piece of margarine. Cook slowly until tomatoes are a pulp and the beans done.

Lemon Pie

Pie crust, 2 cups water, 2 lemons, 1½ cornflour, 2 eggs, ½ cup margarine 4 tbs. sugar.

Blend cornflour with water, add half the sugar and grated rind and juice of the lemon. Stir till boiling and simmer for five minutes. Add the margarine, and cool the mixture slightly. Beat up the egg yolks, add them gradually. Cook mixture again over a very gentle heat, stirring constantly for 2 or 3 minutes, but do not reboil. When cool turn into the baked pastry shell. Whisk the egg white to a very stiff froth, fold in the rest of the sugar and heap up on the pie. Bake for a few minutes until the meringue is lightly browned.

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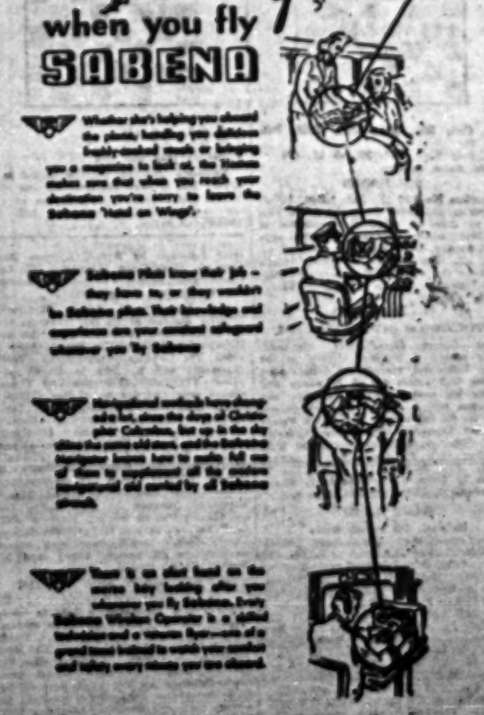

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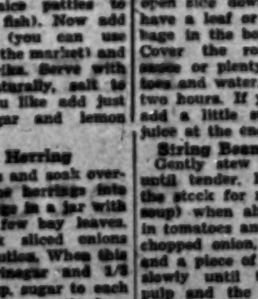

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UNITY AND DISRUPTION

By ANDREW BOYD

Each summer since 1949 the University of New York in connection with the United Nations Department of Public Information has held a seminar to review the progress of U.N. affairs during the previous year and has subsequently published the record of its proceedings. This record has been of more than ordinary importance as books on this subject are still distressingly few and far between, but its usefulness has hitherto been vitiated by an unduly long delay in publication. The third "Annual Review" has considerably reduced this gap, however, and one may perhaps hope for even better things in future.

But despite this limitation — and that of price — these reviews give probably the most interesting account available of the activities, faults and failings of the organization. The procedure followed is that talks are given by U.N. officials who are then questioned by a panel of university staff who have a special interest in the subject under consideration. In 1951 the speakers covered the activities of all the U.N.'s chief organs together with such connected matters as Collective Security, the Technical Assistance Programme, the attitudes of various representative countries to the Korean crisis, and United States policy in the U.N.

Probably the reason why the review gains and holds the reader's attention so easily lies in the fact that the large majority of publications on the U.N. which have appeared to date are official and therefore tend to take the form of apologias for the organization and in particular for its shortcomings. This enquiry, on the other hand, though conducted in a constructive and sympathetic spirit, was obviously concerned to get a fair and full picture of the United Nations' problems as well as its successes. As a result some interesting points were made by speakers on matters which are too often overlooked elsewhere. For instance, on the vexed question of why the International Monetary Fund has not so far been able to carry out the work which it was primarily established to do, an official of the Department of Economic Affairs explained that this had nothing to do with the inherent structure of the Fund but lay rather in the conflicting views of the United States and the United Kingdom as to what the Fund's work should be. It is surely time some move was made to resolve this stalemate which has largely paralysed an organ of potential usefulness for the seven odd years since its inception.

Again the discussions brought out forcibly the failure of the Peace Observation Commission established under the Uniting for Peace resolution of 1950. This Commission was intended to keep an eye on any potential trouble spots and to provide the Assembly or the Security Council in case of an armed attack with the kind of information on which the Security Council based many of its decisions at the outbreak of war in Korea. Its continued still-birth leaves a broken link in the chain of collective security arrangements which the U.N. must forge if it is to succeed in its primary task of preserving peace.

These are only two points selected at random but they may help to illustrate the acute and lively character of the discussions recorded in this Review.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF UNITED NATIONS AFFAIRS, 1951. Edited by Clyde Eagleton and P. E. Smith. O.U.P. 300 pp. 36/-.

THE PRICE OF REVOLUTION. By D.W. Brogan. Hamish Hamilton, London. 200 pp. 21/-.

THE NEW SOVIET EMPIRE. By David J. Dallin. Yale U. Centre, London. 225 pp. 35/-.

E. DUBIN: AN IMPRESSION OF DR. WEIZMANN

REVIEW OF ARAB POLITICS

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM

THE ARABS and THE WEST. By Clare Hollingworth. Methuen, London. 280 pp. 21/-.

The fate of this book was decided while it was in the press. An epilogue informs the reader that the manuscript was completed shortly before the Egyptian revolution got under way, and the event itself is the subject of some hasty afterthoughts, e.g. "What exactly is going to happen in Egypt is by no means clear yet, but is is safe to say that the old structure has been broken down and that whatever shape the new edifice takes there can be no reversal to the past: it will definitely be new." That is what the pollsters call a safe bet. Whatever happens, you can't take Fleet Street by surprise: rain or shine, its weather prophets are armed for any emergency.

It might seem unchivalrous to dwell upon this point, were it not for the persistent strain of bad luck which has dogged British policy in the Middle East (and its defenders in Fleet St.) since the war. What has happened to Miss Hollingworth is, after all, only a small facet of a much more general debacle. Since 1945 things have persistently gone wrong, and the experts have invariably been taken by surprise. The Egyptian upheaval is only the most recent example. Before it there was Abadan (on which the author is silent, Iran not being an Arab country), and before that there was Palestine, a subject on which she is anything but silent, as students of her newspaper articles in 1946-9 will already have guessed.

In *The Arabs and the West* the author has set out to explain not only what happened, but why. Which makes her book something like a counterblast to Mr. Kimche's *Seven Fallen Pillars*. In its own way it is another attack on British officialdom — though from the standpoint of the pro-Arab faction. The curious thing is that in the end the Arabs come in for a number of sharp kicks; but that is mainly because they are inefficient. Whereas the Jews....

The Palestine Campaign

But perhaps one had better begin by recalling that Miss Hollingworth was an eyewitness of the Palestine debacle, and a pretty agitated one at that. Some of her campaign despatches still linger in the memory. One's chief thought on reading her chapter on Palestine—somewhat disproportionate in length, but we all have our obsessions—is that it seems addressed to the general reader rather than to the politically educated minority. There is some rather elementary stuff about the Balfour Declaration, the Jewish Agency, the Arabs, the Stern Gang, etc. — and a great deal of emphasis on the fiendish cleverness of Jewish propaganda during and after the war years, as against the honesty and naivety of the Arabs. This is clearly a matter of opinion.

As one who has been drenched in Zionist dope early Youth, I never thought there was anything particularly persuasive about the efforts of the Jewish Agency press officers in 1946/7, Miss Hollingworth, on the other hand, was staggered by what she regards as their diabolical skill in misleading the simple-minded American correspondents who thronged the bars of the best hotels in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. And she is emphatic that the Arabs always had a bad press because they didn't know how to present their case.

Azzam and Co.

In fact, the Arabs for Miss Hollingworth can do nothing right, which is all the more remarkable since she is determined to be on their side. She even hints that they are not particularly good at fighting, that graft was widespread during the "Palestine liberation campaign," and that the various Arab states might do more in the way of resettling the Palestine refugees. Almost the only Arab leader for whom she has a good word is Azzam Pasha. Perhaps she missed his press conferences in London, in 1946/7 when he tried to persuade the assembled representatives of the world's press that Jewish money and Jewish advertising were accountable for the attitude of President Truman's administration; or perhaps she holds the same view. There are some signs that she does.

Familiar Tunes

Miss Hollingworth clearly has no use for the old gang, whether British or Arab, and her remarks about Pashadom in general, and Farouk in particular, are consistently unflattering. And yet..., there are passages redolent of the finest old "Morning Post" vintage, down to the suggestion that if Farouk had spent more time at school in England, a lot of subsequent trouble would have been avoided (this was written before July 1952). Which almost recalls the old gentleman who used to mutter that if only Hitler and Mussolini had been taught cricket when they were boys....

It is strange to find such stuff in what is otherwise a hard-bolled, competent and up-to-the-minute account of what has been happening in the Middle East since the war (some of it based on despatches published by the "Economist." But then Fleet St. is incurably romantic under its veneer of tough talk, and nothing will ever persuade its denizens that the length of Cleopatra's nose was not a major factor in world history.

Still, these blemishes are few and unimportant. The real weakness of the book is that it falls between two stools, being both a popular introduction to the subject and an attempt at analysis. There is an excuse for this. Officialdom has committed so many blunders in recent decades (not only in the Middle East) that the temptation for journalists to usurp the function of expert analysis and advice becomes difficult to resist. But to do that writers must renounce hope of popularity. There is no such thing as an analytical best-seller.

If Miss Hollingworth had contented herself with reproducing some of her more thoughtful reports from the "Economist," she would have written a better book. As it is, she has provided a semi-popular apologia for General Spears, Mr. George Antonius, and Azzam Pasha, and another of those slashing attacks on officialdom to which Whitehall must be growing accustomed. The chapter on Egypt, one supposes, will be revised in the next edition. It wavers between Blimpism and melodramatic forecasts of Communist revolution and massacre. Now that Farouk is gone, and the Egyptian CP has collapsed, this part badly needs revising. Especially since General Nagib has shown that he does not share Miss Hollingworth's exalted opinion of Azzam Pasha.

American-Jewish Panorama

SEFER HOSHOTH NEW YORK (Between the Walls of New York). By Reuven Wolanrod. Mosaad Bialik, Jerusalem. 270 pp.

America has been a station-in-transit for a number of Hebrew writers, but no one has come so far abreast of its present as R. Walenrod who is still residing there. He does not nostalgise us with narcotic memories of "the old country," nor does he consciously transfer and re-implant them into the immediate scene. He starts new pages. Every story is a step ahead in time. We see Jewish life as it is developing in the here and now.

It is a sad enough picture we must bear away (nothing to our surprise) and the only comfort we have is in the high degree of realism, the stark naked projection of the most acute verisimilitudes of living Jews in contemporary America. The problems are many: the tension between generations, the process of Americanization, of intermarriage and national self-eradication, the despiritualization of Jewish institutions and the abandonment of Jewish values, the impact of the last wave of immigrants, the refugees.

All these problems are set inseparably in a plastic, tangible background of the American panorama. New York throbs with Broadway and the old Ninth Avenue "E 1," with its suburbs and skyscrapers. Walenrod's characters of the older generation, at least, love America with no reserve: "America is America.... Let's kiss America" — says the merry tailor Jackie Greenberg as he works and sings Irving Berlin. Even the Jewish bum, ex-bootlegger and cocaine black-marketeer, as he begs for a nickle for coffee, has no complaints against the system or circumstances which thrust him into the streets and made him a homeless tramp. Mike, too, the unemployed radical wants Papa to buy him a car, nothing less. Dollars and speeches for Zionism. "Stop mourning the six million... Our temple should be a place where people want to come to," — says the Jewish Centre treasurer to the young Rabbi.

And we ask: Is this all? Is this really all of America, of Jewish America? Is all we have to expect, the disintegration of Jewish society, the end of Jewish history so far as the greatest, numerical "tribe" of our people is concerned?

Walenrod's stories should be read not because of an imperative to know about our American Jewish brethren, but on their merits as clear, vibrant, swiftly moving vehicles of life.

DOV VARDI

Tale of Four Generations

THE ROOTS IN BETWEEN. By Howard Spring. Hogarth, New York. 276 pp. $3.95.

This rich and thoughtful book took Mr. Spring two years to write. It is the story of Sarah Undridge who was born in London a hundred years ago, who lived through countless wars, among them four major ones, and at 97 died in a world remoter from that of her youth than her mother's had been from that of the Middle Ages.

Of all the tributes the novel has occasioned, the truest and most exhaustive is that which calls it Dickensian. It might indeed have been written by Dickens if he had lived today. And if it has Dickens' *joie de vivre*, his deep understanding of the human heart "which changes not", his quaint type of humour which enjoys freaks and oddities, his love of London and his knowledge of its history and topography, his peculiar felicity in painting children—it also shows Dickens' grave faults, notably prolixity, overloading the plot with countless side-stories, exaggeration in character drawing amounting sometimes to caricature.

The scene is laid in London and in the author's beloved Cornwall, where the extraordinary adventures of the sophisticated London family with the native sailors and gypsies take place. It is impossible in a short review to tell the complicated tale of four generations which fills the book, the characters being mainly members or connections of the families of Rainborough and Undridge, upper middle class people on the fringe of the gentry.

The story is somewhat cumbersomely told by old Sarah Undridge herself.

STELLA. By Jan de Hartog. Hamilton. London. 198pp. 9/6.

This short novel is warmly recommended, in spite of the underlying mysticism, prerecognition or whatever you like to call it. It is a yarn to be read at one sitting, almost breathless in narrative, subtle in style, deft in personal description, blunt to the point of coarseness as regards physical reactions, tender and thoughtful in analysing emotions — and brilliant in conveying the extraordinary background.

The story is of a young Dutch captain, detailed with several others to a heartbreaking and dangerous task — towing in merchant ships which have been damaged by U-boats so that they cannot keep up with convoy. The scenes are a small southern seaport in England and ship at sea. The girl from the Hebrides who "goes with the flat" is a delicate and convincing figure.

The main theme is fear and valour, the reaction of men to danger under particularly trying conditions, a subject which the young captain — the story is told in the first person — analyses ruthlessly. One of the best things in the book is the dry humour, unobtrusive but sharp.

It should be stressed that Mr. van Hartog — who became famous with "Skipper Next to God" which was still translated from the Dutch — now writes in English. It is a marvellous feat but not unique. Apart from the well-known example of Conrad, a Pole, there were, and are, several Dutchmen who write English with the most sovereign command of all the subtleties of the language.

THE SHADOW OF A DREAM. By Charlotte Haldane. Wakefield & Nicolson. London. 207 pp. 12/6.

This is a moderately thrilling spiritualist novel, told in a somewhat amateurish technique, and not very convincing in its characters. This reviewer's guess is that no undistinguished a piece of writing could not nowadays have found a publisher if the author had not been Mrs. Haldane, known for her public recantation of Communism and her divorce from Professor Haldane, the left scientist.

The story is of a young woman with second sight, born of a Cornish mother to an English nobleman, out of wedlock. She is brought up by a sinister nanny who embezzles the money given her by the father for the upkeep of the child, for the purpose of helping her own brilliant but amoral nephew through his studies. The young scoundrel seduces and deserts the girl. He becomes a famous surgeon, she (most improbably) a famous physio-therapist. After some harassing experiences caused by the girl's second sight and superimposed on the story without much rhyme or reason, the two are re-united.

PAULA ARNOLD

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MAURIAC

This year's Nobel prize for literature was awarded last week to Francois Mauriac, 72-year old French author and publicist.

The Swedish Academy of Literature stated as the reasons for its choice: "His penetrating analysis of the human soul, and the artistic intensity with which he had interpreted, in the form of the novel, the drama of human life."

Commenting on the award, Emile Herriot, of the French Academy, writes in "Le Monde":

"Nothing forbids one to believe that the admiration inspired by the novelist was not also strongly supported by the consideration enjoyed by the novelist and the director of conscience and of opinion, whose vocation as a polemical writer has made of M. Mauriac one of the most carefully read and discussed authors of our age."

THE EAST-WEST TANGLE

Professor Brogan is known in Great Britain as an authority on both the United States of America and France. "The Price of Revolution" reveals him not only as a historian but as a philosopher whose vitality of mind and facility of expression as here demonstrated will enhance his already high reputation. As the title of his book indicates, he is writing against revolutions, not from the point of view of a reactionary but because he considers that instead of achieving their object of improving social conditions they end up by doing the reverse.

To illustrate his theme he analyses in the first section of his book the history and consequences of the French and Russian revolutions with a wit and brilliance which make fascinating reading. In the second part he turns to allied but wider questions — the history of nationalism from the early part of the 19th century to the birth of the State of Israel during the past decade; the evolution of imperialistic theory and practice and the present problems of dependent peoples; and the place of religion in contemporary politics and the schism between the churches.

As one might expect, the chapter on the United States is by far the best in the book. In it the author paints a lively and acute picture of the developments in American domestic and foreign policy since the beginning of the first world war and analyses certain popular misconceptions about the motives behind those policies which are widely held in other countries. While exposing the folly and danger of these misconceptions, he nevertheless remains convinced that the central international problem of our age, the East-West struggle, cannot be solved by the present American line of full-blooded anti-Communism.

In "The New Soviet Empire" Mr. Dallin analyses in more detail though with considerably less verve than Professor Brogan the nature of the present regime in Soviet Russia and the countries within its orbit, including China. He puts forward the thesis that Russia is the only genuinely imperialist power remaining in the world today; though one feels that this view can hardly be substantiated if the word "imperialist" is considered in its usual sense, since the Soviet Union does not use the countries under its domination as markets for its surplus capital goods — rather the reverse.

Mr. Dallin knows the U.S.S.R. well, and though he is radically opposed to the present regime he has sources of information on recent trends denied to many other writers on the subject. In "The New Soviet Empire" he deals with a wide variety of matters apart from his primary theme of Russian expansion, ranging from developments within the Politbureau to the Jewish question. But coming after his excellent books on forced labour and the rise of Russian power in Asia this latest study is somewhat disappointing. It tends at times to be scrappy and superficial: in particular one would have welcomed a more detailed consideration of the important question of relations between the U.S.S.R. and her new Chinese partner.

THE PRICE OF REVOLUTION. By D.W. Brogan. Hamish Hamilton, London. 200 pp. 21/-.

THE NEW SOVIET EMPIRE. By David J. Dallin. Yale U. Centre, London. 225 pp. 35/-.

STANDARD WORK ON LAND LAW

THE LAND LAW OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL. By Moshe Doukhan. Publ. Co-operative Advert. 357 pp. IL.12.

The publication of this up-to-date text book on the Land Law of the State of Israel is most welcome. It is a comprehensive survey of all the provisions of the Ottoman Land Law still in force, the legislation in land matters of the Mandatory Government, the legislation of Israel relating to land and numerous judgments given and precedents cited in the Mandatory as well as the Israeli Courts. The book thus meets a long-standing need both of the legal profession and the student.

The Land Law of Israel, as it stands today, is to say the least, very complicated. If the English land tenure is difficult to understand with its freeholds, leaseholds, mortmain and trusts, the Ottoman Land Law excels in the variety and number of land tenures. Be it enough to mention, for instance, that most urban land property, without any definite reason for this distinction, belongs to the "Mulk" class, which is considered as personalty and which, until recently, even on intestacy, devolved as personalty according to the national law of the deceased, and could, and still can, be devised by Will. "Miri" land, on the other, includes most agricultural and other landed property, though often also housing plots and houses. This can never be devised by Will and descends according to the Ottoman Law of Succession. By recent legislation of the Knesset, "Mulk" land now devolves on intestacy under the same Ottoman Law of Succession.

"Metroukie" land consists mostly of all public roads and places, and can never be acquired by any prescriptive title. "Mewat" is waste land, and must be so far removed from any inhabited place that a shouting human voice cannot be heard on that distance. Until 1921 any person could go and squat on such land and acquire it by possession. "Mahlul" is land which reverts to the Government through failure of heirs or non-cultivation for three years. Then there are vast stretches of "Waki" lands, belonging to Religious bodies and Charitable Trusts, and finally, leaseholds.

It is strange to say that although the Turkish Government found it necessary to repeal the Ottoman Land Laws and to introduce modern land reforms, the Ordinance of our Provisional Government retained the Ottoman Land Laws in toto, as supplemented by the legislation of the Mandatory Government, and interpreted by the Courts of Palestine and the Privy Council in England, and as such, remain in force and are binding upon the Courts of the State of Israel.

This complicated old system, over one hundred years old, can well stand a radical codification, and the nearest attempt to this has now been made by Dr. Doukhan, who is well qualified as former Deputy Director of Land and Legal Adviser of the Land Department in which capacity he appeared for the Government in all the most important land cases during the Mandatory period, but also as lecturer and examiner in Land Law at the Government Law School, and as the author of the first book on the Land Law of Palestine in 1935 (in Hebrew) and later, together with F. Goadby, of a book on the same subject in English, which became a standard work, cited as authority in many judgments of the Supreme Court.

The present work incorporates a large amount of new material. It gives not only a compilation of the Ottoman Land Laws and subsequent legislation, but also an interpretation of the entire Land Law still in force. It also deals with several hundred judgments of the former Supreme Court as well as decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of Israel, sitting as a Court of Appeal and as a High Court.

In its 21 chapters, the book surveys every pertinent legal problem, including, for instance, the Law of Inheritance and Wills, Personal Status, the enactment of 1951 conferring equality of rights on women, Expropriation Law and practice, the Law of Sale, Land Settlement and Town Planning, Protection of Cultivators, and Leases.

An Appendix gives a summary of important Ottoman Laws referring to Land, of legislation during the Mandatory Government, and of Laws of the State of Israel.

It can be said that with this important work, Dr. Doukhan has not only provided an indispensable handbook for lawyers as well as property owners, but has also laid the foundation for a new legislative approach to problems which, in the changed conditions of the country, have acquired new significance.

R. MOSKOWITZ-VARKONYI

GUIDE TO SOIL RESEARCH

TARGUM MA'BADA B'TORATH HA-KARKA VE'HADESHUN (Laboratory Exercises in Soil Science and Pedology) by D. Ya'alon & M. Rigby. Publ. by the authors, Jerusalem. 1952. 152 pp.

The need for specialised Hebrew technical literature is not easily satisfied, in view of the necessarily limited editions, of high costs of production and of the delays associated with publication. It is all the more praiseworthy that the authors have taken upon themselves the thankless task of filling one of the many gaps in this field.

This sound, thoroughly practical and straightforward guide to the common laboratory practices in soil examination will serve not only the growing number of students in agricultural schools but also a large group of agronomists and practical farmers who have to carry out routine examinations of soils and fertilisers. The arrangement of the material is systematic and lucid, and the instructions for executing tests are clear and understandable even to those with a limited theoretical knowledge of the subject.

The Hebrew terminology in books of this kind is always debatable; but pending an authoritative standardization, the authors have done well to append a glossary giving the accepted English equivalents of the technical terms used.

The clear drawings and extensive bibliography add much to the value of this book, which should in a short time win a place for itself among the standard equipment of student and farmer alike.

E.J.M.

Chess

NOVEMBER 14, 1952

Problem No. 794
F. FLECK, Budapest
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Black: Qa6; Bb4, 5th; Bb6, 2nd; Pb5, 5th (4)
Kc6; Bb3; Pd7, 5th; Pf5, 4th (4)
White mates in two

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 789 (Rivlis): 1.Rb6, 2.Rb5#
1...c:b6 is impossible since the white king had to move to allow the promotion of the new black pawn; 1...Bb5 and the pawn captured by the W.P. 1...Bf6 either through c2, d3 or b2. The problem represents (except how the right hand corner spreads) the Halpern Theme. — Ed.

1954 OLYMPIAD

STOCKHOLM INTERZONAL 1952

The Soviet Grandmaster Alexander Kotov scored a brilliant victory in the PEOPLE Interzonal tourney at Saltsjobaden gaining 15½ points out of 20 games and passing his current rivals, Pachman and Taimanov with a gap of three half points. Here are the full scores: Kotov 15.5; Averbakh and Taimanov 13.5; Geller 13; Averbakh and Filip 12.5; Szabo and Stahlberg 12; Euwe 11.5; Bisguier 10.5; Pachman, Pilnik and Szabo 10; Benko 9; Boole 7; Wade 6; Vidmar 5; Golombek and Foltys 4.5.

GAME No. 337

Bilek, 7th round, Stude

White: Cuba (Cuba)	Black: Aloni (Israel)
1 e4 Nf6	2 e5 e6
3 Nc3 d5	4 Ne2 c6
5 d4 cd	6 Ng3 Be7
7 Qe2 0-0	8 a3 Ba5
9 Ne5 Nfd7	10 b4 Bb6
11 a3 Ne5	12 Ba3 Bc7
13 b4 Ed5?	14 Nf5 Rg8
15 Bb2 c:b4	16 Ba4 Ba5
17 Ba3 d5	18 Nc5 b:a3
19 b:a3 b5	20 a:b4 a:b4
21 c4 Qd7	22 Ra2 Rb8
23 Qc2 Bb3	24 e:d5 B:d5
25 Ra1 Ba5	26 Qc4 Ba4
27 Qc2 Ba5	28 Qc4 Ba4
29 Qc2 Ba5	30 Qc4 Ba4
31 Qc2 Ba5	32 Qc4 Ba4
33 Qc2 Ba5	34 Qc4 Ba4
35 Qc2 Ba5	36 Qc4 Ba4
37 Qc2 Ba5	38 Qc4 Ba4
39 Qc2 Ba5	40 Qc4 Ba4
41 Qc2 Ba5	42 Qc4 Ba4
43 Qc2 Ba5	44 Qc4 Ba4
45 Qc2 Ba5	46 Qc4 Ba4
47 Qc2 Ba5	48 Qc4 Ba4
49 Qc2 Ba5	50 Qc4 Ba4
51 Qc2 Ba5	52 Qc4 Ba4
53 Qc2 Ba5	54 Qc4 Ba4
55 Qc2 Ba5	56 Qc4 Ba4
57 Qc2 Ba5	58 Qc4 Ba4
59 Qc2 Ba5	60 Qc4 Ba4
61 Qc2 Ba5	62 Qc4 Ba4
63 Qc2 Ba5	64 Qc4 Ba4
65 Qc2 Ba5	66 Qc4 Ba4
67 Qc2 Ba5	68 Qc4 Ba4
69 Qc2 Ba5	70 Qc4 Ba4
71 Qc2 Ba5	72 Qc4 Ba4
73 Qc2 Ba5	74 Qc4 Ba4
75 Qc2 Ba5	76 Qc4 Ba4
77 Qc2 Ba5	78 Qc4 Ba4
79 Qc2 Ba5	80 Qc4 Ba4
81 Qc2 Ba5	82 Qc4 Ba4
83 Qc2 Ba5	84 Qc4 Ba4
85 Qc2 Ba5	86 Qc4 Ba4
87 Qc2 Ba5	88 Qc4 Ba4
89 Qc2 Ba5	90 Qc4 Ba4
91 Qc2 Ba5	92 Qc4 Ba4
93 Qc2 Ba5	94 Qc4 Ba4
95 Qc2 Ba5	96 Qc4 Ba4
97 Qc2 Ba5	98 Qc4 Ba4
99 Qc2 Ba5	100 Qc4 Ba4

Bisguert. One of the best games in the tournament.

BYRNE WINS U.S. OPEN

The U.S. Open championship held in Texas was marked by the victory of two of the younger generation, Larry Evans (Fresno) U.S. champion, and Pal Benko (Hungary). Arthur Bisguier, Byrne and Reshevsky were also in the chief. They

Endgame No. 37
S. Shiryaeuh, "Zahal."
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kab Rb7; Pb5, 4th
Ka3; Rg1; Pa5, (3)
White to play and win

Endgame No. 37 recently ended in a draw, but it was later found out that White had a very interesting way to win the game. Correct solutions will be awarded 5 points.

were followed by Byrne, Lawrence Marshall, Hearst and Mengarini (the only player who inflicted a defeat upon Reshevsky in the last championship).

The International Chess Federation (FIDE) decided at its last congress held in Saltsjobaden (Sweden) that the next Olympiad will be held in Buenos Aires in 1954. The Candidates tournament (World champion) will be held in Zurich next year. The title of International Grandmaster was awarded to Golag (Israel). Pilnik and Bisguier (Argentine); International Masters Chetverfind (Switzerland), Benko (Norway), Donner (Holland), Byrne and Byrne (USA), Fedorov (Yugoslavia), Kolle and Ojanen (Finland), Milev (Bulgaria), Pomerantz (USSR) and Pavlov (Israel). Title of International Arbiter was awarded to Grand Master Barcza, Moderna Le Roy Trellis (we had the pleasure of meeting Moderna while in Paris) was it not for her, the famous Castle Colmer would have long ceased to exist in its present form) and M. Barcza, all of France.

ROBERT WADE NEW BRITISH CHAMPION

The British championship held in Chester was dominated under the Swiss system, new Robert G. Wade emerge as a victor with 10 points out of 11 games. The next three players were all 9½ points. The world champion, a John Penrose, who was narrowly done by last year over to the U.S. in 1946. Unfortunately somehow his victory was well deserved handing from his supreme tournament experience, to publish the fact that many of the match games which were played in the Odessa club were good in the country. Result: 1st Wade, Penrose, Clarke, Evans, Webb, Ward (9, 8½, Tom Adams. We should like to mention in this connection that the long standing proposal of twice in Tel Aviv should prove a most interesting one.

Stamp of the Week

A sculptor born with the unusual name of Gutzon Borglum in America's Western state of Idaho in the 70s of last century.

Loved big things and one of his favourite exhibits was a head of Abraham Lincoln which he carved from a stone block weighing six tons.

But even that was not big enough for him—so he tackled a mountain. And there on Mount Rushmore, in the Black Hills of South Dakota, he carved a giant memorial to four great American Presidents — Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. He called it a Shrine of Democracy and Congress granted him $10,000 to speed the job.

The figures are all carried to a high relief. But the faces are shot. Each top of head to chin and the eyes measure nine feet across. You have to stand at least a quarter mile away to take in this awesome masterpiece.

Trained sculptors do not abound in the Black Hills, so Borglum and his son recruited miners to help. The work took 14 years. The result to see on this American stamp, newly issued. Perforation 11 by 10½, face valued 3 cents; price in London 6d.

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